NORTH CAROLINA TELEGRAPH.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT! LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIM'ST AT BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S AND TRUTH'S."

VOLUME 2. GOLDSBORO', N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1850. NUMBER 31.

THE TELEGRAPH.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

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TERMS.

THE NORTH CAROLINA TELEGRAPH will be sent to Subscribers at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance. Two Dollars and a half if payment be delayed three months, and Three Dollars at the end of the year. These Terms will be invariably adhered to.

Advertisements.

1 square, 1st time,	$1 00	3 squares, 1 year,	$20
For each continuance,	25	Half column, "	50
1 square, 1 year,	8 00	One column, "	85
3 squares, 1 year,	15 00		

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POETICAL.

A LOVE SONG.

TO ——— ———

O, my dear little Fay,
I would come to thy bower,
As in gardens of May,
Comes the dew to the flower;
I would bring thee a blessing,
I would woo thy caressing,
On thy bosom would rest—
On thy fair bosom rest.

Life's guerdons are naught,—
Its best promise is broken,
If each day is not fraught
With some love-hallowed token,—
If no message it bringeth,
From the sweet bird that singeth
In my lady-love's bower—
Singeth sweet in her bower.

O, my dearest and best,
I am weary and lonely,
And my head can find rest
On thy fair bosom only;
Though the bright sun is shining,
Still in darkness I'm pining,
For the warm light of love,—
For the light of thy love.

Bid me come now, I pray—
Bid me haste to thy bower,
O, thou light of my day,
O, my sweet-scented flower!
Still I pine for thy blessing,
Still I woo thy caressing,
O, thou joy of my heart—
Thou dear joy of my heart!

THE CONFESSION.

There's something on my breast, father
There's something on my breast!
The livelong day I sigh, father,
At night I cannot take my rest.
I cannot take my rest, father,
Though I would fain do so;
A weary weight oppresseth me,
This weary weight of woe!

'Tis not the lack of gold, father,
Nor lack of worldly gear;
My lands are broad and fair to see,
My friends are kind and dear;
My kin are real and true, father,
They mourn to see my grief;
But, oh! 'tis not a kinsman's hand
Can give my heart relief!

'Tis not that Janet's false, father,
'Tis not that she's unkind,
Tho' busy flatterers swarm around,
I know her constant mind.
'Tis not her coldness, father,
That chills my laboring breast;
It's that confounded cucumber
I've ate and can't digest.

SUNDAY READING.

SABBATH MORNING.

Now along the morning gale,
Tolls the Church-bell soft and slowly,
And o'er mountain, wood and vale
Sleeps the Sabbath silence holy.
Not a human voice is heard—
Voice of labor or of pleasure,
Mingling with the tuneful bird,
As it thrills its early measure.

Now the youthful and the old,
Now the cheerful and the weeping
Tread along the flowery mould,
Where the kindred dust is sleeping.
Now the pious spirit glows,
Now the holy psalm is singing,
Bringing thoughts of long repose,
Thoughts of endless glory bringing.

THE CHIEF SHEPHERD.

"And when the chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away."—1 Pet. v. 4.

This passage refers principally to ministers, but will apply to all believers. Mark

THE ILLUSTRIOUS CHARACTER INTRODUCED. "The chief Shepard," that is, the Lord Jesus Christ.—Think of

The interest he takes in his flock. He makes them to lie down in the green pastures of Divine ordinance, leads them beside the still waters of the sanctuary, and takes an interest in all that concerns them.

The patience he exercises. When the sheep wander from his fold, how he bears with their infirmities, and brings them back again.

The superiority he claims. There are many other Shepherds whom he employs, but he is designated by way of eminence the chief Shepherd; all others are his servants, act under his direction, and bow to his authority.

THE FUTURE APPEARANCE EXPECTED. There are several appearances he has already made. He appeared to our forefathers as the angel of the covenant, and in human flesh, in the fulness of time; he now appears in the ministry of the Gospel and the influence of his Spirit; he shall appear at death to conduct his flock safely over Jordan's stream into Canaan's happy land, where he shall feed them and lead them by living fountains of waters; and he shall appear at the last day in glory and majesty, to judge the world in righteousness.

THE GLORIOUS REWARD ANTICIPATED. "A crown of glory that fadeth not away." A crown, unlike the garlands presented to the successful racer or wrestler in the Grecian games, which were made of dying leaves, and soon lost their beauty. This is a purchased crown. By sin the crown has fallen from our heads, by grace it is restored. An unmerited crown. The believer's is not a hard-earned living, but an inheritance. He deserved the curse rather than the crown. A crown of glory. No stain can tarnish its lustre, no imperfection diminish its worth. A crown unattended with cares. Earthly crowns often sit uneasy on the brow of the monarch, vexations attend royalty, and misery is found in a palace. An incorruptible crown. It fadeth not away. Be it my highest ambition to wear it.

CONGRESSIONAL.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE GALPHIN CLAIM.

It is, perhaps, due to the public as well as to the Hon. Secretary Crawford, that of the several reports from the committee of Congress on this subject, we should, notwithstanding the pressure on our columns, give that made by the majority of the committee, embracing little else than the *mere facts in the case.* It is made by Mr. Burt, the chairman. The following is that report:

Prior to the year 1773, George Galphin, the original claimant, was a licensed trader amongst the Creek and Cherokee Indians, in the province of Georgia. These Indians became indebted to him and other traders in large sums of money. George Galphin held against them demands in his own right and as assignee of other traders. The Indians are represented to have been destitute of the means of paying these debts without selling a part of these lands, and, in 1773, they ceded, for this purpose, to George the Third, King of Great Britain, a tract of healthy and fertile country, containing about two millions five hundred thousand acres. The tract was accepted, and commissioners were appointed to sell the lands and pay the debts due to the traders. The lands were considered ample for that purpose, but the King carefully protested that the government of Great Britain should not be liable for any part of the debts of the traders, in the event of the lands producing an insufficient fund. In that case they agreed to lose a proportion to the amount of their debts. The traders, in consideration of the cession of the lands by the Indians, released their demands against them. Commissioners were appointed to sell the lands and apply the proceeds to the payment of the debts. The Governor and his council ascertained the sums due the traders respectively, and found due to George Galphin nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-one pounds, fifteen shillings and five pence. For this sum a certificate was issued to him, dated the 2d day of May, 1775. The Commissioners disposed of a portion of the lands, but how much does not appear, and applied the proceeds to the payment of expenses which had been incurred in making the cession, and in performing their duties under it. They applied none of the money to the debts of the traders. George Galphin received nothing from them. Meantime the war of the revolution commenced, and by its successful result the execution of the trust was defeated, and the lands themselves were no longer subject to the control of the King.

The State of Georgia, in 1777, and subsequent years, granted to actual settlers, and to soldiers who had been faithful to the cause of independence, considerable portions of her vacant lands, including the lands which had been ceded by the Indians for payment of their debts to George Galphia and others. But no means are accessible of ascertaining the quantity or value of these or the other vacant lands which Georgia granted as bounties to revolutionary soldiers, although there is evidence that a considerable portion of the lands ceded by the Creeks and Cherokees in 1773 was thus applied. The fidelity of George Galphin to the cause of independence having been made a question, the committee made full inquiry into the matter, and are quite satisfied that he promptly and firmly refused to take the side of the crown, and was a decided advocate and supporter of the independence of the colonies. His great influence with the Indians caused them to resist the importunities of England, and refrain from taking part in the war. He was especially and peculiarly the means of averting, to a great extent, from Georgia and Carolina, the cruelties and atrocities of Indian warfare. In 1790, Great Britain made an appropriation for the payment of the debts of the traders with the Indians, although the lands which had been conveyed for the purpose were no longer subject to her jurisdiction. An act of the Legislature of Georgia, passed at Augusta, the 22d of January, 1780, asserted the right of that State to the lands which were ceded to the King of England, in 1773, and provided "that any person having, or pretending to have, any such claim, do lay their claims and accounts before this or some future house of assembly to be examined. Whatever claims shall be found just and proper, and due to the friends of America, shall be paid by treasury certificates for the amount, payable within two, three and four years, and carrying six per cent. interest." George Galphin died in 1780. Thomas Galphin, his son and executor of his will, presented his claim to the Legislature of Georgia in 1789, and a favorable report was made upon it by the committee; but the report was not acted upon by that legislature. In 1791, he sent an agent of intelligence and influence to England to present it to the government; but it was rejected, because George Galphin had been a friend of America in the revolution. After its rejection by the government of Great Britain, it was again presented to the Legislature of Georgia, in 1793. The committee to whom it was referred repoted "that the debt and demand of Mr. Galphin's estate ought to be provided for, agreeably to act of of assembly of this State, passed 23d of January, 1780, as being not only plainly within the meaning and letter of that act, but also fully substantiated as a debt against the State, who has sold and disposed of the lands ceded for the payment therefore to its own use, by which, your committee are of opinion, the State has made itself liable for the same, on every principle of justice and equity;" and they recommended "that audited certificates should be issued to the memorialist's attorney and agent for the sum of nine thousand seven hundred and ninety one pounds, fifteen shilling and five pence, sterling money of Georgia."

This report was agreed to by the Senate. A committee of a subsequent legislature reported that the claim of George Galphin was clearly just, and was provided for by the act of 23d of January, 1780, and recommended that especial provision be made for the payment of nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-one pounds, fifteen shillings and five pence. The committee of another legislature reported as follows: It appears to your committee that this claim is based upon justice and equity; that it is recognised by the act of 1780, and that it is the obligation of the State to discharge it, which the honor and honesty of the State impose;" and recommend "that there be paid to the heirs, executors, and legal representatives of George Galphin, deceased, their agent or attorney, the sum of nine thousand seven hundred and ninety one pounds, fifteen shillings and five pence, with so much interest as may be considered just and equitable from the date of the certificate." A committee of another legislature reported: "Impresed with the justice of claims similar to Mr. Galphin's, the legislature of this State, in the year 1780, did pass the act set forth in the memorial, thereby not only having assumed the debt, but guarrantying its payment with interest; that the memorialist, shortly after the establishment of independence, applied to the general assembly of this State to comply with their solemn engagements, but the funds of the country being small, and a report having gained ground that a provision for the discharge of such claims had been made by Britain, the memorialist was in the first instance referred to Great Britain," and they recommended "the propriety of making such arrangements for the satisfaction of the claim as may at once demonstrate the high estimation in which patriotic services in the revolutionary war are at this day held, and evince the justice of the States of Georgia." A committee of the legislature, in 1827, recommended the payment of the debt, in certificates bearing six per cent. interest, from the 31st of December, 1794, as the State of Georgia had appropriated the lands charged with this debt, by granting them to her citizens. In 1813, a committee of the legislature reported: "Your committee differ in the construction put upon the act of 1780 by the memorialist. It must, in the opinion of your committee, appear that the act of 1780 can only apply to such claims as were unascertained at the time of its passage. This does not appear to be the case of the memorialist. Your committee, from the whole view of the case, are compelled to report that the claim of the memorialist is not well founded against the State of Georgia;" but they add the claim is just against Great Britain. The report was agreed to by the Senate.

In the treaty of New Echota, concluded with the Cherokee Indians in 1835, provision was made for the payment of this claim by the United States, but without expense to the Indians. This provision was rejected by the Senate, and the treaty ratified without it. In May, 1836, the Senate of the United States instructed its Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the propriety of paying this claim. That committee reported a resolution, which was adopted by the Senate, requesting the President of the United States to apply to the Executive of Georgia for all the information which that State could furnish on the subject of this claim. In January, 1837, the President communicated to the Senate the infomation he had received. In his reply, Governor Scheley informs the President that the following facts may be taken as true: "That there is justly due to the heirs of George Galphin, the sum of nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-one pounds, fifteen shillings and five pence, sterling money of Great Britain; that by the treaty of 1773, this claim was provided for, and became a debt due by the British government to Mr. Galphin; that Mr. Galphin failed to receive payment from that government because he had espoused the cause of the United States, and was, in the estimation of the English, a rebel; that neither he nor his heirs have ever received payment from Georgia or the United States, and the true question now is, whether Georgia or the United States ought to pay the money. It is true that the lands acquired from the Cherokee Indians by the treaty of 1773, being within the jurisdictional limits of Georgia, were subject to her disposition; and it is also true that a considerable portion of them granted as bounties to the soldiers of the revolution. George Galphin was a true whig, and rendered important services to the cause of independence, not for Georgia alone, but for all the States. His claim was not against Georgia, but originally against Great Britain, and subsequently against the United States; because it arose under a treaty stipulation, the fulfilment of which devolved, by a change of government, not on Georgia, but on the government, of the United States, which had succeeded to that of Great Britain, receiving the benefits and bearing the burdens. The claim of Mr. Galphin has always been considered just by Georgia, but she has denied that she is liable to the payment of it, and has therefore uniformly refused to do so, although there have been some reports made by committees of one or the other branch of the Legislature, recommending the payment by Georgia."

Commissioners were appointed to examine this claim by the State of Georgia, and they made a report aginst its payment by that State. Their report was committed to a committee of the House of Representatives of that State in 1839, and the committee approved the report of the commissioners. The House agreed to their report. Resolutions were then offered in the *House*, requesting the Senators and Representatives of the State of Georgia to urge the payment of the claim of Galphin by the United States. These resolutions were laid on the table.

In 1840, a committee of the House of Representatives of the Georgia Legisiature made a report in favor of the claim, and recommended the payment of interest on the same from 1763. A minority of the committee of one made a report adverse to the payment of the claim by Georgia. The House agreed to the minority report. A resolution, instructing the delegation in Congress to urge the payment of the claim by the United States, was then introduced.

The committee do not find that any futher or subsequent proceedings were had in the Legislature of Georgia on the subject.

In 1838, the Senate committee on Indian affairs reported "that if the trust fund, at the close of the Revolution, had inured to the benefit of the United States, or if, by virtue of the Revolution, they had acquired the power to dispose of it, there ought to be no hesitation in satisfying this demand out of the treasury of the United States; but this was not the case. The fund was land; this land was situate within the limits of one of the United States. The State where it was situate acquired the control over it, and had a right to dispose of it, when and to whom she pleased, and to apply the proceeds according to her own pleasure, without consulting the government of the United States. As the government of the United States acquired no title to this land, and no power to carry into effect the trust, or in any way to control the fund, the committee can see no ground upon which they are authorized to recommend its payment." This report does not appear to have been acted on by the Senate.

This claim was presented to the House of Representatives the 9th of January, 1844, and referred to the committee on claims. That committee on the judiciary of the Senate made a report the 7th of July, 1848, in favor of this claim, accompanied by a bill for its payment. The report and bill do not appear to have been acted upon by the Senate. A favorable report accompanied by a bill, was made by the same committee of the Senate in 1847. The bill was sent to the House of Representatives the 8th of February, 1847, and referred to the committee on the judiciary the 19th of the same month.

The 24th of the month the bill, accompanied by an unfavorable report, was reported to the House, which was not acted on by the House. This report proceeded on the grounds, "that no part of the property conveyed, for the purpose of creating a trust fund to pay the debt of the petitioner, had ever inured to the benefit of the United States, and that the whole benefit of the fund had been received by the State of Georgia, which could apply the proceeds to the payment of all claims upon it, whereas the United States had no power to control the fund or execute the trust." A bill for the payment of this claim passed the Senate early in the first session of the thirtieth Congress, and was sent to the House of Representatives the 19th of January, 1848. The 21st of that month it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, who reported it to the House the 20th of February, 1848. The Senate report, which accompanied this bill, was based on the grounds that the claim was established by the commissioners appointed to dispose of the lands which had been ceded by the Indians to pay the debts due to the traders; that there could be no question as to the justice of the claim; that the revolution, which George Galphin had contributed to effect, and which wrested these lands from the Crown of Great Britain, was the act of all the States, and not that particularly of the State of Georgia; that the Government of the United State succeeded to all the obligations which rested on the Crown, as far as claims of a character similar to this were concerned, that the lands charged with these debts had been appropriated to the public defence, and as bounties to the officers and soldiers of Georgia who served in the war of Revolution. They further maintained that the principles on which the United States, in 1835, assumed the payment of certain claims for which Virginia had become liable to her revolutionary officers, embraced this claim.—The House committee made no written report, and are supposed to have recommended the passage of the bill, for the reasons assigned in the report of the Senate committee. The bill thus reported to the House was committed to the Committee of the whole House, are all private bills, as under the rules. The bill remained on the private calendar and in the Committee of the whole House until Saturday, the 12th of August, 1848. On that evening, about 8 o'clock, on motion by Mr. Rockwell, chairman of the Committee of Claims, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the whole House, to consider Senate bills on the private calendar, to which there should be no objection. Those bills were taken up in their order, and this amongst them. It was acted upon in the Committee of the whole House without debate, on a division of the committee. If a single member in the committee had objected, the bill could not have been reported to the House.

In the House the bill was passed, with several others, without a separate vote being demanded by any member, or taken by the House. From a minute and thorough investigation of the circumstances attending the action of the committee of the Whole House and of the House itself on this bill, the committee are satisfied there was nothing improper, irregular, or unusual in the conduct of the members or clerks, or other officers of the House, in relation to it, and that it passed in the regular and and usual mode.

In investigating his relation and conduct to this claim, the committee deemed it their duty to request Governor Crawford to appear before them, and make such statement as would enable them to understand his connection with this claim, and as he should think proper on his own part. He did appear, and made a statement, which he subsequently reduced to writing, and also answered inquiries proposed by the committee. From his statements, it appears that he became agent or counsel for this claim by a power of attorney, executed by Milledge Galphin, executor of Thomas Galphin, who was the son and executor of George Galphin, the 7th of February, 1833. By agreement between the parties, 23d March, 1833, he was entitled to receive for his services, without any other charge to his principal, one-half of the whole claim, or of such part of it as should be realized. A supplemental agreement by the parties, explanatory of the foregoing, was entered into on the 19th of January, 1835, by which it was stipulated that the pecuniary advances and professional services of Gov. Crawford should be the consideration for one half of the net profits of the claim, and that all advances to, or contracts made by him with other persons concerning the claim, should be deducted from the sum to be realized from the claim before its division.—Gov. Crawford endeavored to obtain the payment of the claim by the treaty of New Echota with the Cherokee Indians in 1835. Failing in that, it was presented to the legislature of Georgia in 1837, and continued to be urged before the legislature of that State until 1842. During that period, excepting the year 1841, Governor Crawford was a member of that body, avowed his interest in this claim, and urged in debate its payment, but declined to vote upon it. In May, 1848, he arrived in this city, on his way to the Philadelphia convention, and remained about a day; and on his return from Philadelphia he reached this city in the morning, and departed for his residence in Georgia that night. He did not again visit this city until after the passage of the law, and was absent from it when the bill passed the Senate and the House of Representatives.

In February, 1849, he again came to this city. In March following, he entered upon the duties of Secretary of War, and from that time he took no steps to prosecute the claim for interest, until he was urged to do so by his principal. At this interest was contingent and secondary, he did not think he could refuse to have it urged as desired. About the middle of May, 1849, he disclosed to the President the condition of the claim, and his relation to it; that he had been prosecuting it before Congress and elsewhere since 1833; that it had been allowed by Congress, was pending before the Treasury Department, and he had an interest in it. He did not state the character or amount of the claim, the extent of his interest in it; or the name of the claimant, nor did he enter into any of the details of the claim. The President replied, that, in his opinion, none of the pre-existing individual rights of Governor Crawford had been curtailed by his acceptance of office. He employed Judge Joseph Bryan to prosecute the claim, and promised him three thousand dollars if the claim should be allowed and paid. He supervised and aided in preparing Mr. Bryan's arguments in support of the claim; but denies that his interest in it was, at any time before the payment of the claim, made known to any officer of the government who was charged with its adjustment, by his authority or with his consent.

On the 8th of May, Governor Crawford addressed a communication to the committee, informing them that he desired to state a conversation of his with the President, in March, 1850. From this statement, it appears that, in the latter conversation, the President had the impression, from the first conversation, that the claim was before Congress, although, as to this, his memory was indistinct, the matter having passed from his mind, until the claim attracted public notice; that the President told Gov. Crawford, although he did not recollect to have been told by him, that the claim had been allowed by Congress, and was pending before the Treasury Department, yet he did not see, if he had not been so informed, how he could have given any other opinion than he had given; that being at the head of the War Department, and agent of the claimants, did not deprive him of the rights he may have had as such agent, nor would have justified him in having the examination and decision of the claim by the Secretary of the Treasury suspended. The President added, that, in his opinion, if the claim was a just one, under the law of Congress it should have been paid, no matter who were the parties interested in it; and that this was due to the credit and good faith of the government.

The decision of the question of interest on the claim by Mr. Walker, the late Secretary of the Treasury, was urged by Gov. Crawford, and some of his friends insisted on it with so much earnestness as induced Mr. Walker, to conclude that Gov. Crawford would be a member of the present cabinet. Gov. Crawford alluded to it on one occasion, in connexion with the Attorney General, as one in which some of his Georgia friends were concerned, but only to ask him to examine it at his leisure. He alluded to it three or four times in conversation with Mr. Meredith, before its decision, but only to ask that it might be decided without delay. Mr. Johnson, Mr. Meredith and Mr. Whittlesey, testified that Mr. Crawford did not, by any act or expression, make known to them his interest or agency in the claim, nor were they informed of it by any other person, whilst it was undecided, and there is no evidence before the committee to the contrary. The bundle of papers relating to the claim was sent by the Comptroller to the Secretary of the Treasury, and by him to the Attorney General. Amongst them was the power of attorney, already referred to; another from Milledge Galphin to Gov. Crawford, dated 30th December, 1848, and one or two letters written by Gov. Crawford to some officer of the Treasury Department, in the month of February, 1849. Neither of these papers stipulated any compensation for his services. Judge Joseph Bryan appeared on all occasions as the agent and counsel of the claim, and submitted all the arguments in support of it. No other person was known to the officers of the government as agent or counsel for it.

The committee have not been able to discover any evidence that Gov. Crawford ever availed himself of his official position, or of the social relations it established between himself and the other members of the cabinet, to influence the favorable determination of this claim. The claim was never the subject of cabinet deliberation, and it is due to candor and truth, that the committee express their conviction, that nothing has been disclosed by the testimony, to induce them to believe that the Secretary of the Treasury or the Attorney General were aware, until this claim had been adjudicated, that Gov. Crawford had any agency or interest in it.

There was nothing unusual in the circumstances attending the adjustment or payment of the principal or interest of this claim; nor any departure from the ordinary course of business.

Here follows a financial statement of how the money was disposed of, with the resolutions as they have heretofore appeared in our Congressional report—showing that Crawford received, himself of the interest, (the whole interest being $191,352 89,) $92,177 44, which added to what he had previously obtained of the $43,518 97 principal, make his share of the entire sum $115,578 42. He thus got exactly one-half of the principal, after deducting therefrom $715 of incidental expenses, and exactly one-half of interest, less $3,000 from the whole amount paid to Judge Bryan for acting in the case since the commencement of Mr. C's term of office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WOMAN'S PATIENCE.

The editor of a Southern paper, who professes to have "a heap" of sympathy for the ladies, thus commiserates the married ones for the troubles and trials to which they are subjected. We guess that editor is an old bachelor, "hard up" for a wife, and that he has craftily taken this course to wriggle himself into the good graces of the girls and their mammas. Well, he has made a "tall bid" for a partner, and we hope he'll get rewarded for his shrewdness:

"What would Job have done had he been compelled to sit in the house and sew, and knit, and nurse the children, and see that hundreds of different things were attended to during the day, and hear children cry, and fret, and complain? Or how would he have stood it if, like some poor women, he had been obliged to raise a family of ten or twelve children, without help, spending months, years—all the prime of life—in washing, scouring, scrubbing, mending, cooking, nursing children, fastened to the house, and his offspring, from morning till night, and from night till morning, sick or well in storm or sunshine, his nights often rendered miserable by watching over his children? How could he have stood all this, and in addition to all other troubles, the curses and even violence of a drunken companion? How could he have felt, after wearing out his very existence for his tender offspring, and a worthless companion, to be abused and blamed? Job endured his biles and loses very well for a short time, but they did not endure long enough to test the length of his patience. Woman tests her patience by a whole life of trials, and she does not grumble at her burdens. We are honestly of the opinion that woman has more patience than Job; and instead of saying 'the patience of Job,' we should say 'the patience of woman.'"

REFORMS.

GOETHE, speaking of violent reforms, holds the following language, which merits the attention of a numerous class of modren philanthropists:

"I love plants I love the rose as the most perfect flower that our German climate can produce. But I am not fool enough to require my gardener to provide me with them at the end of April. I am content if I then find the first green buds—if from week to week I can see the leaves one after another unfolding themselves, and rejoice when at the end of June the rose unfolds itself in all its glory and fragrance. If any one has not the patience to wait for this, let him go to the forcing-house."

GARDENS.

On this interesting theme, a learned and eloquent contemporary thus discourses. On reading his remarks, we were half inclined to "swear off" from newspaporials, make a bee-line for the country, buy a patch of terra firma, and devote our exclusive attention henceforth to raising, not crops of ideas, but lettuce, ruta-bagas, green peas, cucumbers, and all the other luxuries usually comprehended in that "wilderness of sweets," a well cultivated garden:

"No one can be truly said to live who has not a garden. None but those who have enjoyed it can appreciate the satisfaction—the luxury—of sitting down to a table spread with the fruits of one's own planting and culture. A bunch of radishes—a few heads of lettuce—taken from the garden of a summer's morning for breakfast, or a mess of green peas, or sweet corn, is quite a different affair from market in a dying condition, to be put in the cellar for use. And a plate of strawberries or raspberries lose none of their peculair flavor by passing directly from the border to the cream, without being jolted about in baskets until they have lost all form and comeliness. And yet how many in the smaller cities and villages of our country, possessing every facility for a good garden, either through ignorance or indolence are deprived of this source of comfort."

IN ☞UNION☜ IS STRENGTH.

As the period of our State Elections approaches, it becomes the duty of the Whigs of North Carolina to organize for the contest. It has sometimes (too often) happened, that, with full ability to carry every branch of the State Government, the Whigs of the state have been so remiss in proper party organization as to suffer their opponents to gain the victory over them, sometimes in one branch of the legislature, if not both; and no longer than last session, the singular state of things was presented of equal parties in the Senate and House, while the Whig majority in the State is from four to eight thousand votes. It is time, high time, that any bickerings and animosities which have heretofore prevailed in Whig Counties, should be sacrificed to the success of the Whig Party. And if the Whigs can only be got together, repressing private ambition and sectional jealousies; discarding local issues which have distracted, and adopting those good principles which can unite the Whig Party all over the State in one common struggle and one common triumph; there never will be the slightest doubt of Whig ascendency here.

We say these things now, because we are pained to hear of the revival of old dissensions in one or two Counties where the Whigs have heretofore suffered severely from like divisions. If, for instance, we could have any influence with our friends in Pitt, we would like to persuade them in a spirit of kindness, to make the endeavor to compose whatever causes may endanger their harmony, by a manly and honorable union upon their strongest men, and make them the nominees of the party. If a Convention can be held, the Whigs should go into it prepared to sacrifice favorite predelections for the sake of unanimity and success. It is our own habit, wherever the Whig Banner leads, faithfully to follow, and strive our utmost to push forward to victory—giving all our influence and support to him in whose hands it is placed. We conceive this to be the proper spirit, & to our friends, whoever they may be, disturbed by any cause, we would respectfully and earnestly commend reasonable self-denial for the general good.

We have long been convinced, that if we intend to carry and keep North Carolina Whig, we must return to our party principles and organization. Local questions of little comparative importance, should never be permitted so far to divert us from the duty we owe our State and Country as to run any risk of permitting Locofocoism to triumph over us—for such a triumph may ruin both. Do we not know it? Has there been peril to the Union and Liberty? to our sacred birthright, constitutional freedom? And what exposed us to peril? The 'manifest destiny' of Locofoco principles, and the operation of Locofoco measures! *Annexation, War, Acquisition!* These have brought on all the troubles which afflicted the country—the bitter results of the triumph of Locofoco policy! And who, in the name of Heaven! desires that Locofoism should ever triumph again? Let's stop its "progress" at the fountain head—let every man oppose it at his own precinct with all his might.

A Whig triumph is in the hands of the Whigs of North Carolina—*let every man do his duty to the Whig Party,* whether that duty require exertion or sacrifice, *or both,* and all will be safe and well.—*Raleigh Times.*

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

Tickets will be issued at Weldon on the nights of the 7th, 8th, and 9th of June at *six dollars* the round trip, to Raleigh and return. This arrangement is very generously and courteously made by Messrs. Bird and Vass to accommodate all who may wish to attend the Whig State Convention. It is just one half the usual fare and we hope many will avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the metropolis of the State. It would be well for the Whig papers throughout the eastern part of the State, to give general notice of this arrangement.—*Weldon Herald.*

THE ROTHSCHILDS.—It is said that the fortune of the Rothschilds is not less than seven hundred and thirty-five millions of francs, or twenty-nine millions four hundred thousand pounds British money, about one hundred and forty-five millions of dollars.

THE TELEGRAPH.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1850.

SUN RISES, 4h. 53m. SUN SETS 7h. 7m.

☞State Whig Convention will meet in Raleigh on the 10th June next.

DELEGATES FROM WAYNE.

Jas. Griswold, Thos. Hadley, Noel Ferrell, —— Taylor, Dr. A. C. Davis, Geo. C. Moses, Jas. H. Everitt, W. D. Cobb, Wm. Hollowell, Jno. E. Becton, D Cogdell, Dr. W. P. Howard, Richard Rayner, John W. Sasser, Jos. T. Kennedy. Dr. C. F. Dewey, Dr. D. Cogdell, W. F. S. Alston, Henry Johnston, Peter L. Peacock, H. Perkins, Jno. Wright, Geo. W. Collier, and James McDuffie, Robert Cox, J. C. Slocumb.

THE GALPHIN CLAIM.

We publish the report from the committee upon this subject, in to-day's paper. We leave the reader to draw his own inference. For our own part, we see nothing criminal or dishonorable on the part of Mr. Crawford. He was the agent for the claim—he received a fee in the case—and he did his best to obtain it. Thus far he did only what any other agent would have done, and what thousands are doing every year.

It is, however, deeply to be deplored, that he accepted office, before he had finally settled the matter. Right or wrong, he might have felt assured that an attempt would be made to turn the whole affair against the administration It was saddling the Whig party with a burden which he had no right to impose upon them.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

We learn from the last Greensboro' Patriot, that Guilford County, has increased her subscription $6,500, Rowan $3,000 Mecklenburg $2,000, and Cabarrus $1,000, and paid in the 5 per cent. since Gov. Morehead's last report, leaving only $6,000 unsubscribed. Will not Wayne County take the remaining shares, and let the work begin?

THE ADMINISTRATION.

We receive intelligence from every Locofoco paper we happen to see, that Gen. Taylor is unworthy the confidence of the people, and that the Cabinet is composed of the most degraded men in the Union. Let us for a moment require memory to furnish us with a history of the past. Do the people remember the eulogies that were heaped upon Gen. Taylor before he refused to become the tool of the Locofoco party? Do they remember the anathemas piled up on the old chieftain, while fighting the battles of his country, after they had ascertained he was a Whig? Do they remember the celebrated "vote of thanks?" Do they remember the horrid misrepresentations made of the old veteran when he had retired

"From the field of his fame fresh and gory"!

Do they remember all this, and then do they remember the foul imprecations, the array of charges brought against him, as President, before he had been in office a month? All this the people remember, and much more. They remember that these same locofocos pledged themselves to oppose to the "bitter end" whatever he done, right or wrong. They are only carrying out their promises. Don't be alarmed, freemen. The wail of wo that you hear from Locofocoism, is only its expiring groans. They have been feasting at "Uncle Sam's Crib" for a number of years, and now out, they are like the broken gambler, they are "going it blind," for they have nothing to loose.—If they were flush with offices, all would be well.

Do the people remember the heavy charges against the action of the Cabinet on the "Nicaragua Treaty." Now we ask them to look at the vote in the Senate, and then censure the Locofoco leaders accordingly.

The Galphin claim is now engrossing the attention of Demagogues. We invite the attention of our readers to an article copied from the Baltimore Sun, in to-day's paper. And it will be seen that the Cabinet has acted with that honesty which has ever characterized the Whig party. Then fear not, freemen, Gen. Taylor is the same straightforward old man, and there are his "pledged slanderers," who are still opposing him.

☞ The Baltimore Sun of yesterday fully confirms the report of the flight of Gen. Lopez and his troops, from the Island of Cuba.

☞ We give up our columns this week, almost exclusively, to our correspondents, and the important news from Cuba, which will no doubt be more acceptable with our readers, than anything we might say.

☞ Ex-President Tyler has come out in a letter, in favor of Mr. Clay's Compromise. He leaves the propositions made to Texas to her own decision—thinks her boundary justly extends to the Rio Grande—and as to the fugitive slave bill, securing the trial by jury in the State from which the fugitive has escaped, says:

"If he have real cause to beleive himself entitled to freedom, the bill grants no more to him than is already secured by our laws. This you well know. While at the bar, I have often prosecuted suits for freedom, and have as often succeeded by the verdict of a jury. The North need have no fear but that impartial justice will be done."

The only remaining subject is that which prohibits the introduction of slaves for sale into the District of Columbia, and the establishment of slave depots within the same, in reference to which Mr. T. says:

"Do me the favor to turn to a code of laws for the District of Columbia, prepared by a joint committee of the two Houses—I think in 1832—but never acted on. I was a member of that committee, being then a Senator from this State You will readily find a statute on the slave trade in the District, containing substantially the same provisions with the reported bill. That statute was prepared by myself. I need say no more, therefore, on this point."

FROM FLORIDA.—The latest advices from Tampa Bay are to the 7th instant. On that day General TWIGGS was to leave Fort Brown for the Caloosahatchie river, accompanied by the Seminole delegation, to have a talk with the Florida Indians.

COMMERCE OF THE WESTERN RIVERS. By a document lately ordered to be printed by the Senate, we find that the nett value of the commerce of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries, for the year 1849, is estimated at $256,233,820, and the value of vessels employed therein is estimated at $18,661,500.

"We have no doubt," says the Washington Union, "the time is close at hand—and we warn our friends of it—when the democratic party will have to choose between total disorganization and defeat, and the repudiation of certain individuals who have once been prominent in support of its principles, usages and candidates, but who are now its deadly enemies, clinging to its skirts, and holding on to its name, that their parricidal thrusts at its vitals may be more effectual and fatal. The time has nearly come when the true democratic press should speak boldly, and call both persons and actions by their proper names. Such, at the appropriate time, will be our course, regardless of the consequences."

It has been the policy of the Washington Union and its party, to pick up any thing and every body that promised to be serviceable to them for the time being, without making enquiry into principles or qualifications, and to discard them the moment they ceased to be useful. Van Buren was for a long time the pet of the party, and some ten years since Mr. Benton stood second only to the Northern man with Southern feelings. Who the Union now alludes to, we, of course, do not know, but shall patiently await further developements. *Petersburg Intel.*

COMPLAINTS OF THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of yesterday complains very much of the apathy that pervades the Democratic ranks, and endeavors to rouse up the party to a sense of duty and an appreciation of danger. The Editors should have gone to the Whig meeting on Thursday night, if they wish to know how matters ought to be done. They should endeavor to catch a spark of fire from the Whigs, to eliven their darkness and stimulate their sluggishness.

It is said that a compromise is looked for, by which there is to be no opposition to Governor MANLY, in consideration whereof the whigs will make no effort to prevent the election of a democratic candidate for the next term. We doubt if any such arrangement can be made. The *Journal* is shocked at the idea.—This has been our notion for a long time, viz: that there should be no opposition to the re-election of any Governor of North Carolina, against whom no complaint exists. There is no power in the office, for good or for evil, that can seriously affect the interests or prosperity of the people—and the election is a consumption of time, with a deal of trouble, which the maintenance of republican principles does not require.

We learn from the papers of the party, that there is discord in the democratic camp. We suppose this grows out of the claims of rival candidates, and not from any new political doctrine introduced by either division.

Wilmington Commercial.

☞ Charles J. McCurdy, of Connecticut, it is positively stated, is to be the charge to Vienna, vice Webb, rejected by the Senate.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Written for the Telegraph.

Mr. Editor—In a few weeks, we will be called upon to vote for persons to represent us in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Several gentlemen have already announced themselves as candidates—all respectable and worthy men. But without intending to disparage their pretensions in the least, we wish to designate one individual whom we think pre-eminently qualified for the office. The gentleman to whom we allude, possesses sterling integrity, firmness, and decision of character, and sound, practical sense, in an unusual degree. He commands the esteem and unlimited confidence of his neighbors and acquaintances, and as the zealous and efficient friend of the Internal Improvements in which we are deeply interested, he deserves well of the people of Wayne. He is no electioneerer, and will never condescend to practice the arts of the wily demagogue—indeed, he knows not how to do it.

"Unskilled he, to fawn or seek for power,
By doctrines fashioned to the varying hour."

This is written without his knowledge—perhaps he will not consent to become a candidate—but if Dr. S. A. ANDREWS will suffer himself to be announced, he will receive the support of

MANY VOTERS.

Written for the North Carolina Telegraph.

"Qui non potest quod vult, velle oportet quod potest."

Mr. Telegraph—Democrat again solicits your kindness, and begs to introdnce himself to *yourself*. You Editors are so classical, through the medium of the above little morceau of Latin, which, for the benefit of our "piney-woodsmen," I give its English synonyme—

"Better play at small game than stand out."

The application of this proverb is, that persons should not indolently sit down in indifference, and do nothing at all, because they cannot at once attain to what they would. Now, sir, I have long looked into the secret workings of political sects, and that too, betimes, with a disgust perfectly nauseous. Every petty Captain, or Colonel, or General, if you please, must become political leaders; and jumbling together a heterogeneous mass of the political gossip of the day, which they con over with an earnestness truly surprising, they mount the stump to shew off their hobby in the form of an appeal to their "Respected fellow-citizens!" Really, common sense and common honesty must feel the blush deeply—very deeply, for the honor of the "Old North State," at beholding such pragmatical parades in political agitation.

Free suffrage has had a brief notice; sufficient, however, to shew the absurdity of such a scheme—electioneering quibble though it be Let me now proceed to the great bug-a-boo of *my party*, and try if I cannot divest it, at least to a tolerable extent, of its horrifying appearance. Democrats should have nothing to fear but their own strength.—Proud in their might, they should be always ready to go forth conquering and to conquer. What then, permit me to ask, is there in building a Rail Road, or cleaning out a River, to paralyze the physical energies of our party? Alas, that our piney-woods farmers should be so easily blind-folded—not by specious arguments or even plausible sophisms, but by the sheer *ipsi dixit* of a party of speculating, hungry, political gluttons whose thirst for popular applause is only exceeded by their want of patriotism, and consequent incapacity for any appointment in the State! The ashes of classic Greece—the ruins of ancient Rome, spectre-like, stalk from the tomb of ages, and the bones of the heroes of our own Revolution, tremble in their sacred dust at the direful monitions they would give us of such miscreants. "Oh," but say those wiseacres, "we are advocates of internal improvement! we wish to see internal improvement go forward, when supported by individual enterprise; only keep the State out of it—Don't tax me for your advantage."—"Thankee!" says the mustard-pot, "very fine speaking truly." Now, Mr. Editor, can it be possible that a person *claiming* talent sufficient to furnish an editorial for the veriest tag-rag-and-bobtail sheet in the State, can be so ignorant of the simplest enunciations in political economy, as not to perceive the fallacy of the position assumed by the anti-internal improvement press and people? In what, says Smith, in his "Wealth of Nations," does national prosperity depend? And he answers it by clearly shewing that it is upon the number of hands employed in useful or productive labor. Now, if the State has got capital to vest in profitable speculations, is there a question whether she should make the investment? Decidedly not. Has the State got no capital, her credit then, like that of many a useful merchant, becomes her capital, and by employing which, she gives food and clothing to her children, increases the value of real estate, improves the salubrity of her climate—in a word, does what every well regulated State should do that intends to keep march with the improvements of the age. Look at the busy scenes of active and highly remunerative labor that are rapidly progressing before our eyes. Turpentine, for instance, is affording employment in this State to many thousands of hands, that otherwise, comparatively speaking, would be idle, though, in which case, they would still have to be fed and clothed at the expense of the State; the difference being, in the present state of affairs, that, as they are better paid, they can better afford to buy of the agriculturist his hog meat and corn, which in turn enables him to provide comfort for his family. After this, then, let us hear no objections brought against State Rail Road investments, at least until another equally cheap and facile mode of transit for produce can be pointed out. It is not to our point at present to enter upon the economy of working Rail Roads. This may, Mr. Editor, by your permission, furnish matter for a future communication.

That internal improvements increase the value of real estate, is so axiomatic, that I pass it over by merely offering a simple illustration, to show that it should be managed, if not altogether, at least to a very great extent, by the State.

Farmer A has a farm, two-thirds of which is inundated by water, (and it is generally the best lands that are so situated) and it will cost him some three hundred dollars to reclaim this part of his farm, but farmer B has also land, which would not only be equally, but *doubly* benefitted by the improvement, and yet he will not contribute a cent. Is it fair that A should bear the whole expense? And, now, if the hardship be great in the instance given, still is it proportionally greater as concerns the works of the State. For not only does it set capital to work—I mean native capital—but it induces capitalists from other States to come dwell amongst us. What a prospect this to contemplate, compared with the real state of matters! That instead of our men of capital migrating to enrich other States, they would not only remain at home, employing their wealth in the producing of more wealth, but other capitalists would come amongst us as competitors for the profits accruing from the various branches of manufacture, which would inevitably ramify from the great trunk of national prosperity. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

And now, by way of conclusion.—The salubrity of our climate would improve, is remaining to be demonstrated! That such would be the fact is axiomatic to persons at all acquainted with physical science, but to those who are not so read, we would require the admission of the following postulates—

1. That animals are always best conditioned when they enjoy pure air.

2. That the lungs are the organs of respiration, or, simply, that animal functions, in physical economy, are carried on by breathing. Is it not vitally important that that which enters our lungs—which purifies our blood—should be free from pernicious matter. That the *miasma*, the fœtid exhalations of the myriads of putrid infusoriæ which so abound in our swamps and marshes, are highly pernicious to health, is an admission readily granted by every physician! Will any then deny that anything contributing to lessen chances of preserving a vigorous constitution should not be resorted to? Whether it is better $150 be paid to the physician for nauseous drugs, or 15 cents paid in tax for internal improvement? Go to—ye loquacious loggerheads, who attempt to dignify such political balderdash by bringing it into the catalogue of State affairs! But men of discernment will yet arise to lead our democrats out of the senseless labyrinth of nonsense, with which designing knaves, or, equally as bad, silly poltroons, have drawn around them.

Mr. Editor, I intended to go further on this point, but lack of time bids me stop here. You shall, however, hear from me again. DEMOCRAT.

For the Telegraph.

MR. ALSTON—The course the "Newbern Republican" has thought proper to pursue, as regards the late speech made by Edward Stanly, deserves contempt, rather than condemnation. For I am well aware he has been driven to such measures, more through the perfidy of his party than his own evil passions—

'Twixt Gulick and the Locos,
The difference must be,
As truly alleged from their birth:
For the Locos were bred from the scum of the sea,
And Gulick, from that of the earth.

I have carefully perused the speech of Edward Stanly, and I am happy to say, find it altogether different from the representations of the "Republican."

Under date of March 20th, I find in the columns of that sheet, in an article penned by his own hand, the following invidious attack upon the character of Edward Stanly: "No doubt he will revise his speech, and pretty carefully too, before he allows it to go before the public. He has completely turned traitor to his country."

Mr. Gulick, do you continue to endorse this assertion? Are you so completely blinded by party prejudice, or so far stenched with democratic corruption, so much incensed against the name of Edward Stanly, as to make such a false and invidious assault upon him now? Sir, there is a vast inequality of difference, in making an assertion, and a presumption. The former should be a matter of fact, while that of the latter is mere supposition on your part. Now, I challenge you for proof of the assertion you have made. Or, have you changed your mind since this scurility and abuse was heaped upon 'little Ed's' head, by your FAIR hands? If you have not, I would say to you, continue on, with your vulgar abuse. All you may say, will not detract one laurel from his brow, or decrease the splendor of his fame. He towers as high above your shafts of malice and venomous abuse, as does the loftiest peak of the Andes above the level of the sea. What? Edward Stanly a traitor to his country? As well might you try to make the people of which he has the honor to represent believe that you can remove with your puny arm the waters of the great deep, or with another deluge destroy the people of this lower world. Edward Stanly claims, that when the day of blood shall come, that he will bleed as freely as any of his Southern brethren.

When the citizens of this district condemn his course, it will then be ample time for the Editor of that HEROIC sheet, which imparts so much light to the people of North Carolina (?) to speak his sentiments. Sir, the citizens of this district are too intelligent and well informed, to be humbugged by such violent party denunciations, and unbecoming obstinacy, as that manifested by the Editor of the "Newbern Republican."

It is not my wish to descant of the long, tried, and faithful services of this noble patriot and statesman, nor venture an allusion to his late speech; the great and good purpose for which it is designed. It is capable of speaking for itself. Edward Stanly's patriotism cannot be questioned. The effect of this speech is already seen. The wavering have become firm and steady—prejudices have been removed by its appearance, and the citizens of the whole district are smiling under its benign influences. And the name of Edward Stanly, so essential to the happiness and prosperity of his State and the Union, that man, in the untutored wilds of our western borders, will scarce meet his fellow man, without contemplating the plan proposed by him for the restoration of eternal harmony. Yours.

Contentnea Creek, Greene County.

For the Telegraph.

WHIG MEETING IN LENOIR.

A meeting of the Whigs of Lenoir was held at the Court House of that county, on Saturday, the 25th instant, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Whig State Convention to be held in Raleigh, on the 10th day of June next Reuben Barrow, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Anthony Separk, appointed Secretary.

On motion of W. Dnnn, Jr., a committee of five was appointed to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting—the committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: W. Dunn, Jr., Jno. C. Washington, Dr. H. W. Blount, Thos. J. Kennedy, and John H. Peebles, retired, and in a short time reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Whig Central Committee has appointed the 10th day of June next, for the holding of a Convention in Raleigh to nominate a candidate for Governor; And whereas, it is expedient and highly important that the Whigs of every county in the State be represented in said Convention. Be it therefore

Resolved, That approving the object of said Convention, we, the Whigs of Lenoir County, appoint — delegates to represent us therein.

Resolved, That we have implicit confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of our present Governor, Chas. Manly, and most heartily approve his administration.

Resolved, That to the wisdom and discretion of the Convention, we submit the entire subject of the nomination, and we are prepared to give our cordial and undivided support to the nominee thereof.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by this meeting, to confer with a similar committee appointed by the Whigs of Greene County, to take into consideration the subject of the nomination of a candidate to represent this Senatorial District in the next Legislature, and report to an adjourned meeting of the Whigs of this county.

Resolved, That the ability, firmness, and strict regard for the great Republican principles of the Constitution, displayed by President Taylor in his administration of the duties of the Executive Department of the Government, elicits our warmest admiration, and meets the just expectations of the whole people.

On motion, the blank in the 1st resolution was filled with the following names: W. Dunn, Jr., Jno. C. Washington, Dr. H. W. Blount, Dr. W. J. Vause, Robert Roundtree, John Coward, Anthony Separk, John H. Peebles, Lewis C. Desmond, C. C. Dunn, H. F. Bond, James Warters, Samuel Coward, Dr. John L. Taylor, James Davis, Jas. M. Parrott, Wm. H. Whitfield, Pinckney Hardy, Benjamin Williams, and Thomas J. Kennedy.

The following gentlemen were appointed under the fourth resolution, viz: W. Dunn, Jr. Sam. Coward, Jno. King, Jno. Williams, and Jas. M. Parrott.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered the officers of the meeting, for the efficient manner in which they discharged their duties.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North Carolina Telegraph and NewBernian.

No other business appearing before the meeting, it adjourned.

REUBEN BARROW, Ch'm'n.
A. SEPARK, Secretary.

☞ The strawberry season has passed at Charleston, and blackberries are now in the market.

For the Telegraph.

LOWELL, JOHNSTON, Feb. 10.

Mr. Alston—Many erroneous reports are in circulation, which are calculated to prejudice strangers against the locality of our village, relative to the deaths which occurred here, during the last week, and as the community seem to take some interest in the matter, it might not be amiss, through the medium of your valuable paper, to put the public right on this subject. It is true, four deaths occurred within the last eight days, but the attending physician, Dr. Jas. Hackney, together with the consulting physicians, Drs. Telfair and Thompson, say it was not a contagion, but only the effect of severe colds, produced by travelling through incessant rains.

Many and various have been the reports with regard to these deaths, and all put afloat, we fear, for the purpose of injuring our thriving little town.

We hope, after this appears, none will be kept away by the cry of "contagion."

You will find annexed, the names of those who died, which you will please publish:

Nancy Ann Jump, died on the 30th January, aged 20 years.

Holland Naide, died on the 2d day of February, aged 48 years.

Richard Jump, died on the 5th day of February, aged 16 years.

Julia Naide, died on the 8th day of February, aged 19 years.

Julia Naide bore her suffering with Christian fortitude and resignation, and after her departure, the following piece of poetry, which I send with the hope that you will publish, was found treasured up among her papers:

And must I die so far from home,
Must I here yield my breath—
Must strangers hear my latest groan,
And close my eyes in death?

Far from my kindred must I die,
And no kind mother near,
To whisper of eternity,
Or shed for me a tear?

No father stands beside my bed,
To breathe a prayer for me;
No brother's arm supports my head,
Oh, must it—must it be!

Yes, there's a damp upon my brow,
Friends of my youth adieu!
Your memory ever haunts me now,
Though death appears in view.

Dear sisters I can sing no more,
Thy favorite song of glee—
My feverish dreams will soon be o'er,
My dreams of life and thee.

O, had I from my native hills,
One little shrub or flower,
'T would ease the mind of half its ills,
And cheer my dying hour.

But oh! it must not, cannot be,
Ere yon bright sun shall set;
My weary spirit shall be free,
My heart to throb forget.

C.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

The following highly important intelligence from Havanna will be read with thrilling interest:

NEW YORK, May 24.

Our city is in a storm of excitement on account of the arrival of the steamer Ohio from Havanna, bringing important and thrilling intelligence from this great point of revolutionary progress.

Information had been received at Havanna that General Lopez had landed at Cardenas, from the steamer Creole, with 500 men, and had taken possesion of the town The garrison composed of 600 Spanish troops, surrendered at the first sight of blood, having lost but three men before they lowered their flag and threw down their arms The flag of free Cuba was immediately hoisted from all the prominent points of the City.

This intelligence had caused the greatest excitement at Havanna. The City was immediately placed under martial law, and several thousand militia had been enrolled. Arms and ammunition were being delivered to them, and the resident foreigners had also been called upon to enroll themselves. There were 1,500 troops in Matanzas, and 800 were despatched from Havanna at 1 o'clock, A. M., on the 20th, for the purpose of reinforcing them, in order to march against Gen. Lopez.

It was rumored that the force under Lopez had increased to about two thousand men, and that he was already half way on his march towards Matanzas.

News was received at Havanna on the 16th, to the effect that a large force was collecting on Woeman's (or Norman's) Island near Cape Catoche, Yucatan. The General of the Marines, with several vessels and about 3,000 men, started immediately for that point.

Just before the steamer Ohio left, the steamer Pizaro came in with one hundred and five passengers, mostly French and Germans, which were captured and taken from the island

The force of the Creole, with which Gen. Lopez effected a landing, is only a small part of the expedition. It is known that some ten or twelve vessels left New Orleans and different ports of the Gulf, probably to land simultaneously at different points.

It was reported that Lopez had broken up the rail-road leading to Cardenas, in different places.

The principle merchants and brokers at Havanna were removing their money, plate, and other valuable goods, to the forts for protection.

Captain Schenck protested, through the American consul, to the Captain-General, and demanded a safe anchorage, but he was refused and told if he did not like it he might go to sea as soon as he pleased—that the Spanish Government would not be responsible for the safety of his ships, nor of the

passengers, except those having passports who were permitted to go on shore. No communication was allowed between the passengers while in port, not even between the officers, until a permit had been obtained from thn Captain-General.

The steamer Ohio, Falcon and Georgia, were compelled to anchor at the entrance of the harbor. The Ohio was detained over fifteen hours after she was ready for sea waiting for a permit to transfer her passengers.

General Lopez landed from the steamer Creole, which left New Orleans on the 7th inst. Several other vessels containing in all some 1,200 or 1,500 men, had left New Orleans previous to the Creole. Where they are to land is not known.

The Ohio does not bring any later California news. The steamer Columbus had arrived at Panama on the 7th, from New York.

The Ohio has on board four hundred and ten thousand dollars in gold dust, and two hundred and ten thousand dollars in specie.

ARREST OF GEN. LOPEZ.

SAVANNAH, May 26.

Much excitement was produced in this city last evening, by the arrest of General Lopez and his aid, by the United States Marshal, under an order received by telegraph, direct from the President of the U. States.

They were immediately taken before Judge Nichols, of the United States District Court, but for want of evidence they were discharged from custody. The Court House was crowded to excess, and great excitement prevailed. At quarter before 12 o'clock at night, they were escorted by a large enthusiastic crowd to their quarters.

After repeated calls, General Lopez finally came forward and addressed the crowd in a very appropriate speech. He expressed his determination to persist in his purposes at all risks. He is a man of very pleasing appearance and decided intelligence.

At 7 o'clock this morning he left in the cars for Mobile.

SPANISH PROCLAMATIONS

The following proclamations issued at Havanna, on receiving news of the landing of Lopez are as follows:

OFFICE OF SEC. OF WAR.

EDICT.—1. Don Frederick de Roncali, Count of Alcoy, Captain General of the island of Cuba, and General-in-Chief of the Army, make, known that foreign pirates, assembled some time for the purpose, having now landed to effectuate their sacrilegious designs in the territory confided to me by her Majesty, it being my sacred duty to preserve the interests of the country, as well as to protect the lives and properties of its faithful inhabitants, using the extraordinary powers with which I am invested, in addition to the powers I possess by royal ordonance as General-in-Chief, I do ordain and command:

Art. 1. The whole territory of the Island of Cuba, its adjacent islands, bays, and dependencies, are hereby declared to be in a state of siege, and consequently subject to all the military consquences of such a state, as long as the circumstances exist which require this measure. Notwithstanding the preponderating power with which the military jurisdiction is invested by this decree, all the other tribunals and justices will continue in the exercise of their respective duties, and in the transaction of all ordinary and usual business not excluded from their authority by the present decree.

Art. 2. All the coasts of the Island, and of the adjoining waters, are hereby declared to be in a state of blockade, by the naval forces of her Majesty; and in consequence of said blockade, every vessel may be required to show its papers and documents, and to undergo a strict examination. Such vessels as may arrive, carrying passengers, whatever may be their destination, are pronounced instantly to be suspicious. But, if the papers do not confirm the suspicion, they shall only be required to sail away from the Island forthwith. In the contrary case, if the ship's papers are counterfeit or false, or if the ship carries ammunition or arms, or any thing whatever calculated to promote civil war in the Island, the said vessels shall be, on the fact, considered as enemies, and treated as pirates, according to the ordinances of the Royal Armada.

Art. 3. All persons, in whatever number, who shall be taken, having belonged to the invading bands, shall immediately be shot.

Art 4. Although it is by no means the must remotely to be supposed that any inhabitant of this country can possibly connect himself with the horde of robbers, thus forgetting the sacred duty they owe to their queen, to their country, to their family, and the regard they ought to have for their own interests; yet if, nevertheless, there should happen to be any one, to his misfortune, involved in such disgraceful criminality, he shall be considered as belonging to the aforesaid foreign horde, and subject to the same punishment designated in the former article.

Art. 5. Whoever shall aid the pirates with money, or with food, or with information, or with any aid, or assistance of any kind whatsoever, shall be shot upon the spot.

Art. 6. All persons who shall, by any means whatever, public or private, endeavor to change the good opinions of the inhabitants, to subvert order, or to change in the least degree the order of the country, as well as those who do not immediately hasten to render aid, co-operation and instant obedience to the legitimate authorities, shall also be condemned to the same penalty of death as aforesaid.

Art. 7. The commanders general of departments, lieutenant governors in their districts, commanders of troops in operation, as well as those in garrison or forts, are charged with the most exact and punctual obedience to this edict. All public officers, of every kind or class, are charged to co-operate to the public service, and carelessness or connivance will be visited with the forfeit of their lives. THE COUNT OF ALCOY.

Havana, May 19, 1850.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Business is yet dull, and we have but little to report; the first quality of Virgin Dip Turpentine has advanced 25 cts. on the bbl. since our last report.

TURPENTINE.—Some 400 bbls. disposed of at 3,10 a $3,15 per bbl. for Virgin Dip, and $2,10 per bbl. for Yellow Dip; 220 bbls. Virgin Dip, $3,25 per bbl.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—250 bbls. changed hands at 26 cts. per gal., blls. $1,75 not returnable.

ROSIN —120 bbls. superior (country made) White Rosin at 1½ cts. per lb.; Common 85 cts, last sales.

RIVER LUMBER. 1 raft of 20,000 feet, inch boards was sold at $8 per M. feet.

TIMBER.—6 rafts were sold at these prices viz: $4, 4½, 5, 6, 7 and $8,25.

MOLASSES.—40 hhds. at 18 cts per gallon, 90 days.—Wil. Commercial.

MARRIED,

In Kinston, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. John Dunn, Mr. James M. Parrott, to Eiss Elizabeth E. Warters, both of Lenoir.

If, ere long, the future drawn by each so fair,
Should have some blemish here and there:
May every shade and every hue,
Reflect some pleasing thoughts to you,
And thus your hours, as they glide above,
Shall seem to fly on wings of love. COM.

Education Notice.

MR. JOHN ROBINSON will deliver a Lecture on Education in the Columbus Academy, Black Creek, on the second Saturday in June next—Admission, 12½ cents. The proceeds of the Lecture to be applied to the purchase of Books for opening a library in connexion with the Academy.

Lecture to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Black Creek, May 29th, 1850. 31

To Builders.

THE undersigned will receive proposals for building a Dwelling House on his lot in this town. Builders will apply to him for particulars.

W. T. DORTCH.
Goldsboro', May 25, 1850. 31–3t.

Final Notice.

THE undersigned having at the November Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Wayne, obtained letters of administration on the estate of the late Charity Flowers, deceased, hereby gives notice, that all those indebted to the estate must come forward and pay up, as no longer indulgence will be given.

Those having claims against the said estate, will present them duly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Nov. 25, 1849.–31 6t. GEO. FLOWERS, Adm.

Harness and Trimming Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has located himself on Pleasant Hill, in the Town of Goldsboro', where he intends carrying on the *HARNESS MAKING AND TRIMMING BUSINESS*, in all its different branches, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage. G. C. JONES.

Goldsboro', May 23. 30 tf

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS,

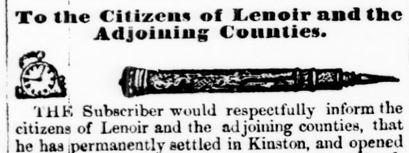
And *WALKING CANES* of every description,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

NORTH SIDE MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Country Merchants supplied at New York Wholesale prices. 30 1y.

To the Citizens of Lenoir and the Adjoining Counties.



THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Lenoir and the adjoining counties, that he has permanently settled in Kinston, and opened a shop for the purpose of conducting the Watch Repairing business, in all its branches. Having served a regular term of years, under the best workmen, and having had ten years experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to all. Persons having Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., needing repair, are solicited to give him a call. All work shall be well done and charges Low. A. SEAPARK.

Kinston, May 1st, 1850. 27 6t.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE Subscribers have employed Miss M. E. BELLAMY to take charge of the Female School at Thompson Academy.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, $5 per session of 5 months. All other studies, $7 50.

Board can be had in respectable families in the neighborhood, as cheap as can be afforded.

GARD THOMPSON,
T. T. HOLLOWELL,
HAYWOOD HAM.
May 1. 27 Trustees.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all persons concerned, that the House and Lot in Goldsboro', Wayne County, N. C., well known as the *Wayne Hotel*, I claim as my right and property, as it is now wrongfully withheld from me. I forbid the sale of it, or any portion of it, and forewarn all persons from buying it, as I shall prosecute my right to said property.

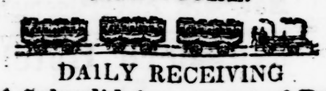
May 21—30 tf. EDWIN NEFF.

Take Notice.

THAT on Tuesday, the 11th of November last, W. F. S. Alston, took possession of my House and lot in Goldsboro', for which he gave a note and security to *W. F. Brown*, my agent, for the payment of the rent—to be paid in four regular instalments. The first instalment was paid in due time, for which he has my receipt. The second instalment has now become due and as the note is not in my possession, nor can I secure it of my agent, this is to give notice, that the said *W. F. S. Alston*, is forwarned not to pay the meneyto any one but myself, and this notice is also to prevent any one from trading for said note, as it is my property.

Wilmington, May 21—30. D. J. GILBERT.

NEW STORE.



DAILY RECEIVING

A Splendid Assortment of Dry Goods.

TURNAGE & WARTERS would call the attention of their friends and the public, to their rich and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, which have been selected with great care, and comprises many new and beautiful articles, suitable for Spring and Summer.

They would invite all who are in want of any articles in their line, to call and examine their assortment, before making their selections—confident they will find as great a variety, at low prices, as any other establishment.

Among their assortment may be found—Gentlemen's dress Moleskin, Nutritia, Silk and Brush HATS, with a large supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', and Children's Leghorn, Panama, and Palm-leaf Hats; and in fact all other kinds of Hats and Caps generally found in this market, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and infants.

Also, a beautiful selection of French, Plaid, Polka, and Mourning Ginghams, French Cambrics, various colors, Paras braids, for trimming, Tapestry Buttons, for Ladies' Dresses, (new), Swiss and Jaconette Edging and Insertings, Lisle, Bobbin and Thread Edgings and Lace, Printed Lawns, Bonnet, Cap and Tafity Ribbons, Ladies' black and colored Gloves, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c., together with every variety of PRINTS, of all patterns and prices.

☞ Cloths and Cassimeres, of various colors and qualities, Linen and Cotton Goods, in great varieties, many of which are touched with the Hungarian and California finish.

Burlaps, Osnaburgs, and all kinds of tow-cloths, for negroes clothing.

Every variety of Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery; Family Groceries, viz: Coffee, Tea, and Brown Sugar, &c. &c.

They have on hand almost every article ever kept in a Dry Goods establishment, and many articles not usually kept by Dry Goods Merchants. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for the ready stuff, or for country produce.

☞ No liquor kept in their Dry Good Store.

Goldsboro', April 11. 24

New Spring and Summer Goods

FOR 1850.

SAMUEL S. DUFFY, Newbern, N.C.

FIRE PROOF Building, ON POLLOK STREET.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has purchased a Large and Handsome Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, which he is now Receiving and Opening, and would respectfully solicit his customers and purchasers generally, to call and give his STOCK a careful examination. He would enumerate the follwing, as PART of his Stock:

PRINTS, English, French, and American, a large assortment. LAWNS, New Styles and Patterns. GINGHAMS, a handsome Variety. BAREGES. Silk stripe TISSUES. Silk stripe BAPTISTE and ALPORINES, PERI CLOTHS, CHAMELION, MOHAIR & LINEN LUSTRES, *Fancy Organdies & Jaconets, White & Colored Lace Muslins*, Black and Fancy *Dress Silks Umbrellas & Parasols, French Work Capes, Collars, Cuffs, &c.* BONNETS, a great variety of styles, with Ribbons, Flowers, &c. for Trimming.

A Large and Handsome Variety of Goods for gentlemen's wear. BROWN AND BLEACHED DOMESTICS. *Spring & Summer Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Ladies' Fine Shoes And Gaiter Boots, Fancy Articlee, Perfumery, &c. &c.*

SAMUEL S. DUFFY.

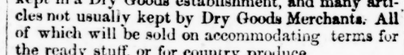
P. S.—S. S. DUFFY has made arrangements to receive the new styles of Goods as they come out.

Newberne, May 1, 1850. 27.

Sack Salt.

1,000 Bags just received and for sale by
RUSSELL & KENDRICK,
Wilmington, May 15. North Wharf.

Gold and Silver Watches, and Fine Jewelry.



THE Undersigned has now on hand, a large and fashionable assortment of Fine Jewelry, consisting in part of *GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, of all kinds; GOLD FOB, VEST and GUARD CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS; Gold and Silver SPECTACLES; Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Studs, Collar Buttons, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, Butter and Fruit Knives, Gold and Silver Thimbles, &c. &c. &c. ALSO,*

A large lot of Cutlery, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &., &c.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver received in exchange.

T. C. BROWN,
Wilmington, May 20. Market street.

Work left at this office, will be forwarded to Mr. Brown without delay.

NOTICE.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND GUNS, CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.

The subccribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, and surrounding country, that they have opened under the Mozart Hall, Front street, and next door to Messrs. Hart and Polley, an assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Crockery; and having purchased our Goods on the best terms, we will therefore be enabled to offer inducements to Purchasers. A call is earnestly solicited. Below we enumerate the following articles:

Table and pocket cutlery; Carving and Butcher knives; Scissors, shears and Hemg'a Needles; Razors; Razor strops and Hones; Anvils; Vices and Bellowses; Sledge, Claw, and Hatchet Hammers; Axes of superior quality; Mill taper and half round Files and Rasps; Cross cut, hand and tenant saws, Rim plate, Mortice and Pad Locks; screws, bolts and butts; augers, gimblets, chisels; Braces and Bits; Hilling, Weeding and Grubbing Hoes; spades, shovels and forks; coffee mills; Tea Kettles and sauce Pans; Frying Pans; Brass and Enameled preserving Kettles; Brittania, Tea, and Coffee Pots; Table and Tea spoons, soup Ladles; cut Tacks, Nails; scythe blades; whet stones; patent platform, counter scales, various sizes; Hollow ware, consisting of Pots, Ovens, spiders, skillets; Furnaces, &c., wagon and cart boxes in setts, Whitmore's cotton and wool cards; superior double and single Percussion Guns and Rifles. Together with a good assortment of China, Glass and Earthenware, which will be sold very low for cash, by R. S. THOMPSON & CO.

Mozart Hall, Front st, next door to Hart & Polley.

Wilmington, May 20. 30

CHEAP GOODS, CHEAP GOODS.

WE have just received, per schr. John Potts Brown, a great variety of Silk Lace Trimmings, Silk Braid, Lawns, Linen Cambricks, Silk Handkerchiefs, Lace for Moscheto Netts, Kid Gloves, &c., with a great many other articles too numerous to mention, where ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere.

S. & D. TELLER.

P. S. We have just received a fine assortment of shirts, and Ready Made Clothing, kept in the second story of our store. S. & D. T.

Wilmington, May 20. 30

Just Received, a Further Supply.

98 Boxes Window Glass, (best brands) from 8 × 10 to 14 × 22. *ALSO*, 160 kegs pure extra No. 1, White Lean, in oil, of best quality. 10 Bbls. Linseed and Whale Oils. For sale at lowest prices at wholesale, by *A. C. EVANS & BRO.*

Wilmington, May 13. 29

Lime,

Constantly on hand, and for sale by
RUSSELL & KENDRICK,
Wilmington, May 15, 1850. North Wharf.

Sack Salt.

850 large Sacks; for sale cheap by
Wilmington, March 22. OWEN HOLMES.

Dr. C. F. Dewey.

ONE DOOR SOUTH OF THE

GOLDSBOROUGH HOTEL.

JOB PRINTING.

The Office of the NORTH CAROLINA TELEGRAPH is prepared to execute in the handsomest style, and on the most accommodating terms, every description of PRINTING.

The Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Country Merchants, and all others, can have their Printing executed in the shortest time and best manner.

CIRCULARS,	HAND-BILLS,
CARDS,	LABELS,
BLANKS,	TICKETS,
NOTES,	BONDS,
CHECKS,	DRAFTS, &c.

Orders addressed to the Editor of this paper, will meet with prompt attenion.

Molasses.

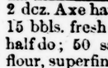
In bbls., tierces, and hhds. For sale very low by Wilmington, April 8. OWEN HOLMES.

Fresh Arrivals.

1 bbl. of Sugar treacle or syrup (Stewart's); 2 doz. bale or sugar buckets; 1 do. jars quart pickles; 2 dcz. Axe handles; 2 hhds. sup. Porto Rico sugar; 15 bbls. fresh extra canal flour (pure Genesee;) 15 half do; 50 sacks table salt; 20 bbls. Fayetteville flour, superfine and cross; 2 bales Fayetteville sheetings. All low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

Wilmington, April 17. 25

Dry Goods at less than New York Cost.



—I will sell my stock of DRY GOODS at less than New York cost. Please call and get bargains. OWEN HOLMES.

Wilmington, April 16. 25

Sheeting and Oznaburgs.

5 bales Fayetteville Sheeting; 5 bales Randolph Cotton Oznaburgs, very heavy. For sale by

Wilmington, April 17. OWEN HOLMES.

J. W. EVANS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR,

SMITHFIELD, N. C.

Attends the Courts of Johnston, Wayne, and Cumberland Counties. 23

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SOUTH-WATER STREET,

(Third door below Market-Street,)

WILMINGTON, N. C.

EDWARD SAVAGE, 23 GASTON MEARES.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Wilmington, and the surrounding country, to his large and carefully selected stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY; DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c.; consisting in part of the following, together with a great many articles not usually kept in Drug Stores;

2 Casks Epsom Salts Eng.	12 doz. Hair Brushes as sorted:
1 " Sup. Carb. Soda;	Paint Brushes a large assortment;
½ " Cream Tartar;	White Wash brushes;
1 ', Carb or Sal. Soda;	Portrait "
1 Cask Cast. Oil;	Tooth, Nail and Flesh Brushes;
12 bxs. Eneus Plasters;	6 doz. Bay Rum;
6 " India Rubber "	Matches perfumed;
12 " Fahnestock Vermifuge;	Phosphorous;
1 " Peery's Dead Shot;	Phosphate Ammonia;
6 " Ger. Cough Drops;	Quinine, Farr's and Rosengarten's;
6 " Sands' Sarsaparilla;	Sulphate Morphine,
1 " Bristols' "	Acetate "
6 " Townsends' "	Iodine resublimed;
6 " Bulls' "	Iodide Potassium, English and French;
4 " German Cologne;	" Iron;
1 " French "	" Lead;
4 Cs. Calabria Licorice;	" Murcury;
Spunge for Surgical purposes;	Calomel, English;
" coarse Bahama;	Citrate of Iron & Quinine;
1 dozen Cod Liver Oil Rushtons;	" " " Soluble;
1 " Ricime Tonique for the hair;	Oil of Ergot;
1 " Hardy's Elixir for Dyspepsia;	" " Neroli;
Lunar Caustic—*pure;*	" " Cedrat;
Denarcotized Opium;	Kreosote;
Citric Acid;	1 gross Seidletz Powders;
1 cs. Pul. Rheubarb, East India;	½ " Soda "
" " Turkey;	Mustard, English and American;
Copaiva Cupsules;	Pro. to Carb Iron;
Pills—Sugar Coated;	250 lbs. Spanish Brown dry;
Thompson's Eye Water; ALSO.	700 " " " in oil;
3000 lbs. pr'e White Lead;	100 " pr'e Verdigris in oil
2,500 lbs. extra "	50 " Chrome Green " "
2,000 " No. 1 " "	10 " Yellow " "
300 " Venetian red in oil;	75 " Paris Green;
500 " " " dry;	Patent Black;
Prussian Blue;	Lamp Black;
Turkey Umber;	CAMPHINE AND BURNING FLUID best quality.
225 gallons Linseed Oil, Fayetteville;	

His terms are CASH; but a short indulgence will be always granted when circumstances justify.

C. DuPRE.

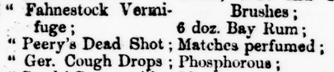
Druggist and Pharmaceutist.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 21 18—

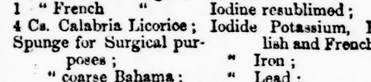
NOTICE.

THE Firm of **Jno. A. Green & Co.**, heretofore existing, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. They therefore give notice to all persons having claims against the same, to present them for payment, and all persons indebted to said Firm are particularly requested to come forward and settle. Such as are not prepared to pay, will please give their notes. Either one of said firm are duly authorised to attend to the settlement of the business, and may be found at their old stand.

Goldsboro', April 1, 1820. 55



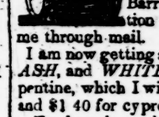
WM. B. EDMUNDSON, is now receiving at the old stand, formerly occuped by JNO. A. GREEN & Co., an entire NEW STOCK of Spring and Summer GOODS, of the latest and most improved styles and fashions, such as are not to be surpassed, consisting of



Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. and in fact, almost every article usually kept in this market. He hopes to be able to please, both as to quality and price; and as he is determined to sell **as low for Cash** as any other house in this section of country, if a man has the READY DOWN, we **shall** agree about prices—and no mistake. Call and examine for yourselves. All accounts made will be expected to be punctually settled at the close of each year. He hopes such as wish to buy and pay, will give him a call.

Goldsboro', April 18, 1850. 25

Barrels! Barrels!!



Persons wishing to purchase Spirit Barrels, can be supplied on application at my machine, or by addressing me through mail.

I am now getting a splendid article of *CYPRESS, ASH*, and *WHITE OAK* Barrels for Spirits Turpentine, which I will sell at $1 62½ for oak and ash, and $1 40 for cypress. White Rosin, Turpentine, or Tar barrels, made to order. E. D. HALL.

Wilmington, May 20. 30 3m

Wilmington Cards.

Howard & Peden,

General Commission Merchants,

And Agents for the sale of

Bacon, Lard. Peas, &c. &c.

South Water Street,

(One door North of Messrs. Barry, Bryant & Co

WILMINGTON, N. C.

W. C. HOWARD W. N. PEDEN

J. D. LOVE,

DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATTRASSES, &c.

Rock Spring, WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 1, 1849. 38-1y

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

A. Martin. *M. Cronly*

July, 1849. 40

S. R. Ford,

WILMINGTON, N. CAROLINA.

Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing Stones;

And in short, any article called for of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble: and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.

W F S. Alston, Agent, Goldsboro' N. C.

Nov. 23. —5

GEO. H. KELLY,

Commission Merchant

Next door to A. A. Wannet's, on North Water st. will attend to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce, such as Corn, Peas, Meal, Bacon, Lard, &c and will keep constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, &c

REFERENCES—Willis Hall and B Caraway, of Wayne, and E P Hall, John McRae Gen Alexander McRae, and Willie A Walker, of Wilmington.

Wilmington, Dec. 13. 8 1y.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

GENERAL

COMMISSION & FORWARDING

MERCHANT

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AND

AGENT FOR THE

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW JERSEY.

SURPLUS OVER $800,000.

October 20th, 1849 1—

WM. H. LIPPITT.

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Window Glass, Shop Furniture.

PERFUMERY; FANCY ARTICLES; STATIONERY: GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Proscriptions accurately compounded. Medicine can be obtained at any hour of the night by calling at his DRUG STORE, where will always be found some one ready to wait on persons

N. E. Corner of Front and Market Street.

Wilmington, Oct. 31st, 1849. 6 1y.

Smithfield Advertisement.

THE subscriber offers for sale at the Post Office in Smithfield, a variety of articles, consisting in part of the following, viz: Door, Pad, Horse, Pantry, Trunk, Bureau, and Night Locks, of all patterns and prices, from Fifteen cents up to Five Dollars. Door and Window Butts and Fastenings, Braces and Bitts, Tongs and Shovels, Dupont's Powder, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, single and double barrel Pistols, Powder and Shot Flasks. ALSO, a Library MEDICAL BOOKS—Large and small Maps of the United States—a stock of Medicines on hand.

The subscriber is also Agent for the sale of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters; and also Agent for the sale of Sash, Blinds, and Doors for the Union Point Factory, at Newbern.

April 24.—26. D. McPHERSON.

☞ A fine lot of Turpentine Axes on hand.

JOHN A. STANLY.

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

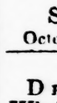
Would respectfully inform his innumerable friends of the Eighth District, and old Edgecomb, that he has established himself in the above business, and would be pleased to serve them to order. A18

Butter and Cheese.

25 Boxes cheese; 10 boxes English Dairy cheese; 10 firkins Butter, for sale cheap by

Wilmington, April 23. HOWARD & PEDEN.

TAILORING.



THE Undersigned adopts this method of announcing publicly, his determination to continue the Tailoring Business in Kinston, where he will always be prepared to execute work in the best and latest styles. He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of the above named place and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage which he has received at their hands, and indulges the hope that his claims to a continuation of the same may be favorably considered. J. S. CUMMINGS.

Kinston, May 1. 27tf

S. P. POLLEY'S,

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory.

Turpentine and Whiskey Stills and Worms made and repaired at the shortest notice. Also, have always on hand Rosin strainers, Dippers, Skimmers, Pumps, Stoves, Grates, Oil and Camphine Lamps, Guns, Pistols, Flasks, Percussion caps, and a general assortment of Britania and Japan ware &c &c at New York prices Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 10, 1850. 11-1y.

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS

Certificates and Testimonials

Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper:

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of Medical Science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and elevated reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty* years I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of *frequent* exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severest paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Further: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached, before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1848. TO MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION ALSO CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned*; the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured*. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE IN EVERY CASE.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S

GALVANIC NECKLACE

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressed complaint, called The Dolorex.

DR. CHRISTIE'S

GALVANIC BRACELETS

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of the most extraordinary character can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES*, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable*. They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars,
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars,
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent,

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations.*

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES

132 Broadway, New York.

For sale by A. C. EVANS & BRO

Wilmington March 12

Wilmington Advertisements.

C. H. LIPPITT,

HAVING REMOVED to the store lately occupied by Messrs. **Anderson** and **Young**, and known as the ANDERSON STORE, has

Just Received

a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, CUTLERY, &c,

adapted to the wants of the town and country

C. H. L. respectfully invites his customers to continue their trade with him at his new stand, he would also, say to the customers of Messrs. Anderson & Young, that having succeeded to their business stand (They having gone out of trade) he is desirous of succeeding to their business also, and believes he can offer inducements for their old customers to trade with him. They are respectfully invited to call and examine his goods and judge for themselves.

Wilmington, N. C. Oct. 13th 1849 31-1y

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c, of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of

Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.,

which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship. He has also a large assortment of *Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.* and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for CASH, or on SHORT CREDIT to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part for new. JOHN J. CONOLEY

Wilmington, Dec. 1849. 8 1y

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE attention of Teachers and Parents is called to the following School Books, just received, and for sale at the Book Store, Wilmington:

BY R. C. SMITH.

Smith's Introductory Arithmetic, or First Book in Arithmetic, 12 mo., Price 12½ cents.

Do. Practical and Mental Arithmetic, or Second Book in Arithmetic, 288 pages, 18 mo., 38c.

Do. Key to do. do.

Do. New Arithmetic, or third book in Arithmetic, 312 pages, 12 mo. 50 cents.

Do. Key to do. do., 50 cents.

Do. First book in Geography, Rev. ed. 37½c

Do. Quarto, second cook in Geography, or sequel to the first book; 75 cents.

Do. Geography and Atlas, or Third book for Academies, &c., 67½ cents.

Do. Illustrated Astronomy, in quarter form, illustrated with 28 diagrams. $1.

Do. Abridged Astronomy, 12 mo, with plates, 38 cents.

TOWN'S SERIES.

Intermediate Reader, 168 pages, 12 mo., 25 cents.

North American Second Class Reader, or Town's Fourth book, by D. D. Town, 288 ps. 12 mo., cloth 50c.

Intellectual Algebra, oral exercises in Algebra, for Common Schools, by D. B. Town, 216 pages, 12 mo., 38 cts. Key to ditto, 38 cents.

Ackerman's Natural History, first book, 288 pages, 12 mo., 50 cents. Also, a large variety of other School books. For sale by L. H. PIERCE.

Wilmington, April 17. 25

Latest Styles of Rich and Fashionable Furniture,

AT THE

New York Furniture Warehouse.

WE have just received from N. York the LARGEST ASSORTMENT, and the best selected stock of CABINET FURNITURE ever offered in this market. Great inducements are now offered, in order to sell our Goods as they arrive; and at the same time to have a large supply of NEW GOODS always on hand. Our object is to have QUICK SALES and LIGHT PROFITS; and we pledge ourselves to furnish any article in our line at the *lowest prices.*

Hotel keepers, and all persons in need of FURNITURE, who desire to *save* 10 to 15 per cent., are requested to call.

The following named goods, together with many others not necessary to specify, have just been added to our stock:

4 large mahogany wardrobes;
2 " " sideboards;
6 half marble top bureaus;
12 sofas, various styles;
8 marble top washstands;
10 mahogany "
4 large mahogany Rockers;
6 " " " carved tops;
12 nurse " "
10 large cane seat "
15 small " " "
3 mahogany French bedsteads;
4 " secretaries;
7 " counting-house desks;
4 " dining tables;
6 " centre "
2 " " marble tops;
20 " bureaus;
15 " dressing bureaus, with glasses;
6 doz. black walnut parlor chairs;
10 " fancy maple " "
4 " imitation rosewood "
12 " cane and rush seat maple chairs;
8 " children cane and wood seat chairs;
20 " wood seat chairs;
3 " office chairs;
4 pair mahogany side tables;
4 black walnut ding do;
24 single cotte;
18 double do.;
6 high post sacking bedsteads;
10 " " slat do.
12 low " " do.
45 " " cord do.
50 tiester " do.
12 " slat do.
10 trundle bedsteads, slat and cord;
5 cottage bedsteads;
3 hat racks;
30 cheap wash stands;
24 " toilet tables;
Willow waggons, cradles and chairs;
Moss, hair and straw mattresses;
Feather pillows and bolsters, &c. &c.

☞ Persons from the country are requested to call. Purchasers will have their Goods packed FREE OF EXPENSE. G. & W. A GWYER.

Wilmington, April 10. 21

Coffee.

50 Bags Coffee, for sale at the lowest prices, by Wilmington, April 28. HOWARD & PEDEN.

Wilmington Advertisements.

DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he has and is constantly receiving a large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Window glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent medicines, etc. consisting in part of the following

DRUGS.

Castor oil by the gallon and bottle, calomel, seidlitz and soda powders, opium, epsom and glauber salts, aloes, myrrh, sarsaparilla, spirits ammonia, potash, digitalis, rhubarb ippecac, jalap, barley, sago, tartaric acid, seidlitz mixture, cream tartar, bi. carb, soda, sal soda.

CHEMICALS.

Sulph. quinine, do. morphine, do. act. iodine, iodide potass, lactate of iron, citrate of iron, citrate of iron and quinine, ammon tart. of iron, veratrine, velarianate of zinc, iodide of lead.

PAINTS.—White lead, dry do. ground in oil, pure extra and No. 1, black lead, dry and ground in oil, chrome green, do ground in oil, chrome yellow, do ground in oil, venitian red, dry and in oil, spanish brown, dry and in oil, yellow ochre, dry and in oil, terra de sienna, umber, lamp black, litharge, coach, japan, and copal varnish, linseed oil, train oil, lamp oil, best winter bleached sperm oil, for family use.

DYE-STUFFS.—Indigo, madder, copperas, logwood, red saunders, annatto.

WINDOW-GLASS.—8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 10 by 15, 11 by 17 12 by 14, 12 by 16, 13 by 20, etc.

PAINT and VARNISH BRUSHES,—Paint brushes, from No. 6 to 000000, sash tools, No. 1 to No. 8, varnish brushes, No. 1 to 000.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Townsend's sarsaparilla,
Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's do. } in quart bottles.
Sands' sarsaparilla,
Sands' Iodide of sarsaparilla,
Webster's do
India Cholagogue, House's Indian Tonic, Indian and Swaim's Panacea, Wistar's Balsom of Wild Cherry, Swayne's syrup of wild cherry Olasaonian balsam, Peery's dead shot, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Kellinger's Liniment, Jayne's Alterative, Carminative balsam, Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, Exporant, Wistar's, Peter's Leidy's, Blood, Jayne's sanative' Beckwith's, Brandreth's, Moffatt's, Clickener's, Wright's Indian, Madam hall's Venue, and Champion's Pills, McAllister's, Harrison's, Gray's and Tousey's Ointment, Moffat's Phoenix Bitters.

FOR JELLIES, PASTRY, ETC—Cooper's Isinglass, Preston's Ext's. of Vanilla, Rose, Lemon and Nutmeg, Rose water, Essence of Lemon, Cinnamon, and Cloves, Black and Red Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Tonqua Beans, Jamaica and Race Ginger.

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES—French German, and American Cologne, Am. Cologne, by the pint and quart, Rousel's, Crary's, and Hauel's shaving cream, Military shaving soap, Hauel's Nymph soap, Jones' Chemical soap, Barry's Tricopherous, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Hauel's Eau lustral, Hauel's Liquic Hair Dye, Phalon's Hair Invigorator, Castor Oil Pomatum, Ox marrow, Bear's Oil, Macassar, do., Antique do., Indian do., 50 dozen assorted Fancy soaps, 16 do. Hair brushes, assorted, 25 do. Fine Tooth brushes, assorted, 6 do. Nail do., 6 do. shaving do. Plain and Fancy note paper, plain and fancy note envelopes, letter do., plain and fancy letter paper, Fancy Motto seals, Transparent and plain wafers, Cold Cream in jars and bottles, Rose Lip salve, black Pomatum, plain and fancy Toilet bottles, Pink ball, Pink sausers, Fancy Rouge, Alabaster powder, prepared Chalk in balls, Toilet powder, Puff and boxes, Charcoal Tooth paste, Amber do. Orris do., Orris Tooth Powder, Charcoal do., powder, Money wallets, Tobacco do., India Rubber, Drawing pencils, India Rubber ballst Lubin's *French Extracts*, a large variety, Essence bouquet, Scent bags, Cigar cases, etc.

For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemists
N. E. Corner of Front and Market
Wilmington, Dec. 9

J. A. Parker,

Wilmington, N. C.

HOUSE, SHIP, & SIGN PAINTER,

Imitator of Wood and Marble, Glazier, Paper-Hanger, and Gilder,

Is prepared to do any kind of work in the above line, either in town or country. Constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Paints, Oil, Glass, and Putty.

—ALSO—

Agent for Sashes, Doors and Blinds, of one of the best manufactories at the North. Orders promptly attended to.

☞ Jas Griswold, Esq on application, will furnish prices.

Wilmington, February 18, 1850. 17—1y.

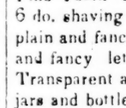
Paint! Paint!

JUST received from the Brooklyn White Lead company, 10,000 lbs. pure Extra, and No. 1 White Lead, which I offer to sell at prices warranted to suit, also 200 lbs. pure Verdigris, ground in oil, and 1 cask Lamp Black, for sale low, by C. DUPRE.

Druggist & Chemist, Market st.

Wilmington, April 26

Washington and Lafayette HOTEL.



THE subscriber having taken the WASHINGTON HOTEL in connection with the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE HOTEL, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady BOARDERS

The Hotel has been thoroughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented.

His TABLE will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and His BAR supplied with the best of Liquors.

DAVID THALLY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct 13, 1849—[1 y

Raisins.

15 boxes; 10 half boxes; for sale at N. Y. cost, by Wilmington, April 9. OWEN HOLMES.

Goldsboro' Advertisements

SUMMERLIN & HAMLET'S LIVERY STABLE.

(*Opposite Mrs. Borden's Hotel.*)

The subscribers keeps constantly on hand and for hire, a fine collection of Horses, both Saddle and Harness, suitable for persons of every age, sex, or condition.

Also a very superb and elegant variety of vehicles, Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, &c &c. which can be hired on REASONABLE terms, and always ready.

Persons desiring it, can be conveyed to any part of the State, accompanied by skillful and accommodating drivers. Passengers arriving in the RAIL ROAD CARS, and wishing private conveyances, will find us ready at all times to attend their calls.

WM. G. SUMMERLIN.
RICHARD W. HAMLET.

MILITARY EQUIPAGE.

A SPLENDID UNIFORM for a Captain, with Cap and Plume, nearly new, is offered for sale cheap.

Enquire at this Office.

March 14, 1850. 20

JOHN SIMMONS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Two doors South of the Telegraph Office.
GOLDSBORO' N. C.

☞ Gentlemen leaving work with him to make or repair, may depend upon having their jobs completed at the appointed time. 20—y.

JNO. LANGSTON,
WHEELRIGHT.
MULBERRY STREET
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

☞ Particular attention paid to repairing vehicles of every description.

April 4th, 1850. 23 1y.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The undersigned having secured the services of an excellent Blacksmith, and rented the Shop, near Messrs. Summerlin and Hamlet's livery stables, is prepared to Shoe Horses, and do all other kind of work in his line of buisness.

Feb. 7, 1850.—15. F. J. COX.

Saddle and Harness MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber thankful for the liberal support heretofore received, begs leave to inform the citizens of Wayne, and the adjoining counties that he has removed to his new Shop on East Centre Street, next door to the Odd Fellow's Hall And having just returned from the North with a new Stock of materials, is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, and hopes by strict attention to the same, to merit a still greater share of public patronage. Saddles and harness made to order at the shortest notice. Repairing neatly executed.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Raw *Hides* taken in exchange for Saddlery.

Goldsboro', Dec'r 8th 1849 7—1

WAYNE HOTEL,

IN GOLDSBORO' N. C.

The Subscriber having thoroughly refited the House lately occupied by William Robinson, on the West side of the Rail Road, is now prepared to receive and entertain visiters. The accommodations in all respects, will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for families, are fitted up with care. The servants have been selected from the best to be obtained, and experienced Ostlers have been employed to take charge of Horses.

The Subscriber will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House

JOHN P. SANFORD.

Goldsboro' Jan 10th 1850 11tf

FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

H. BOLTON,

NO. 231, BALTIMORE STREET,

(Second door West of Charles street, South side,)

BALTIMORE,

Where a complete assortment of

MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING,

Made up in the most fashionable style, may always be found Also, a fine assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

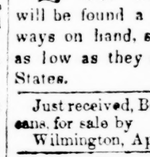
Which he will make up to order, at the shortest notice, and in the latest styles, at very reduced prices, FOR CASH. ☞ Clothing warranted to fit.

☞ ON THE SECOND FLOOR, will be found a large stock of CLOTHING, always on hand, suitable for the Country Trade, as low as they can be bought in the United States. 13 1y.

Just received, Bent & Co., Boston Crackers, in tin cans, for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

Wilmington, April 23. 26

Old Nick.



6 Bbls. Old Nick Whiskey, for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

Wilmington, April 23. 26

Hardware and Iron Store,
IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber, late of Baltimore, would respectfully inform *Dealers* and *Consumers* of *Hardware, Iron, &c*, that he has located himself permanently in this place for the purpose of conducting the HARDWARE, IRON and STOVE BUSINESS, on a scale equal to all the demands of both town and country. He has a full assortment of good heavy Hollow-ware, warranted to stand the fire without breaking.

To those who buy to sell again, he would say that he will make his prices to correspond with the Northern. To Planters and others, he would say that he is prepared to furnish their Smith and Carpenter Shops, complete, with the best of tools.

He has on hand every variety kept in the largest wholesale and retail concerns. All of which he offers at the *LOWEST PRICES*, and asks you to call and examine his stock, or send your orders to

J. M. ROBINSON,

May 20.—[30] Importer and Dealer in Hardware.

Newbern Advertisements.

Newbern Hotel,

BY

JOHN CHARLOTTE,

NEWBERN, N. C.

WM. T. WILLIS,

Draper and Tailor,

Would respectfully present himself to the Counties immediately connected with the general trade at NEWBERN: That he will keep constantly on hand a full supply of GOODS adapted to GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Gentlemen visiting Newbern are requested to call and examine my Stock, as I keep a large and well selected assortment. Keeping the best WORKMEN from the NORTH, I am persuaded those persons most difficult to please must be suited.

Newbern, N C July 23. 41-1y

ALONZO T. JERKINS,

Forwarding, Receiving, Commission Merchant and General Agent,

FOR THE SALE OF

Ton Timber, Naval Stores, Produce, &c.

NEWBERN, N. C.

July 23, 1849. 14-1y

WM. P. MOORE,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING, AND

Commission Merchant,

NEWBERN, N. C.

WM. P. MOORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Dry Goods and Groceries,

NEWBERN, N. C

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Johnston, Wayne, Lenoir and Jones, that he keeps always on hand, a large and good assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

Made under his own eye, which he will sell low for Cash. He has a number of excellent workmen employed, and is prepared to make to order any article in his line out of the best materials, on short notice, at low prices. Orders thankfully received.

WESLEY GRAY.

New Berne, July 21, 1849. 41-1y

Union Point Factory.

A. J. WILLIS,

Manufacturer of ROLLING PIVOT WINDOW BLINDS. Plain and Fancy WINDOW SASH, PANEL DOORS and SHUTTERS.

N. B. Orders for Town, Country, or Shipping promptly attended to, on the most reasonable terms.

To House Builders and owners.

The subscriber has on hand, finished and finishing, **5500** lights of sash, and **617** feet of Window Blinds, which can be bought very low for cash, at the

Union Point Factory.

He also continues to make Coffins, at the shortest notice, and on terms that shall be satisfactory.

ALONZO J WILLIS.

NewBerne, May 1, 1850. 27

DAVID S. WILLIS.

NEAR THE COURT HOUSE,

NEWBERN N. C.

HAS just returned from the North, with a New and general Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. &c — which he offers to the citizens of Wayne, and adjoining Counties at prices which only need testing to prove satisfactory Purchasers are respectfully invited to give him a call, and judge for themselves.

Newbern, Oct 20th 1849.

1850.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Emmet Cuthbert,

WOULD respectfully inform his Customers and the Public generally, that he has just received and is now opening at the *Fire Proof Buildings*, on Pollock Street, a large and fashionable assortment of SPRING and SUMMER

Dry Goods.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Jewelry, Parasols, Baskets, Willow Ware, Carpeting, &c.

☞ To all of which he would call the attention of Purchasers.

Newbern, April 8. 24 8t.

JOSEPH CARTER,

Forwarding, Receiving and COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NEWBERN, N. C.

REFERENCES.—Chas Slover, Alex. Mitchell, Wm. P. Moore.

Newbern, July 1849. 41-1y

THE OLD NORTH STATE

JEWELRY STORE.

The subscriber continues to keep at his Store on Pollok-street, a full and choice assortment of

Gold and Silver Jewelry;

Among which are—

Gold and Silver *WATCHES,*
" " *SPECTACLES,*
" Finger and Ear Rings,
Breast Pins, Pencil Cases, Pens and Keys,
Fine Gold, Guard and Fob Chains,
Table and Tea Spoons, warranted Pure Silver,
Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Watches in setts, and Clocks, and other Time pieces, of every description; together with almost every other article usually kept in a fancy Jewelry Store.——N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of every description repaired and warranted.

ELIJAH FERGUSON.

New Bern July, 21. 41

Pink and Variegated Tissue paper of every shade, just received and for sale at the Book Store. Also, Carmine Saucers and Toy Paints.

Wilmington, April 20. L. H. PIERCE.

Look Here!

THE Subscriber has opened a large Stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, at Hall & Armstrong's old stand.

He will also attend to the sale of COUNTRY PRODUCE, as Agent, on Water Street.

MILES COSTIN.

Wilmington, Dec; 16. 8 1y.

DUDLEY'S

Anti-Rheumatic OIL.

A certain and speedy Cure for Chronic Rheumatism, Spasms of the Muscles, Ligaments, and Back, and for Sprains, Bruises, and Contusions.

The history of this invaluable medicine is remarkable. It has risen into notice, and established a high and just reputation in the region of country where it has been tried, ALONE from the surprising and numerous cures it has effected The Proprietor Dr Samuel Dudley, Hospital Surgeon, on the Island of Portsmouth, North Carolina, has used it with unfailing success, both in the Hospital, and in his private practice about twenty years. During that period it has been attracting public attention, and gradually rising into general and high reputation in all that region of country, solely, by the surprising certainty of the cures it has uniformely effected. Until very recently, it has never been advertised, nor have any pains been taken to extend its celebrity Its high reputation therefore is permanent, because it is based upon surprising and UNFAILING experiments alone The Proprietor encouraged by its eminent success in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, and by the advice of his friends, and he will add actuated by a desire to extend as far as possible the benefits of its healing properties is now taking measures to make its wonderful properties more generally known All he asks is a fair trial. It is now offered to the afflicted in the Eastern portion of North Carolina The proprietor is perfectly willing to put the result of its success or failure upon its success or failure in curing or failure to cure any case of Chronic Rheumatism, or other affection for which it is recommended

Certificates from highly respectable sources like the following, can be multiplied to almost any extent A few are appended.

The following has been politely furnished by that highly esteemed citizen Col. Joshua Taylor of Beaufort county N. C. well know as a valuable member of our State Senate, and at present Collector of the Port of Ocracoke, North Carolina:—

"At the request of Dr. Samuel Dudley of Portsmouth, North Carolina, I state that some years ago one of my sons had a severe and protracted attack of Rheumatism, and by using his "Anti-Rheumatic Oil" he was relieved

It gives me great pleasure to say, that besides this case, I have heard of others which convince me that this oil is very valuable in cases of Rheumatism.

JOSHUA TAYLOE.

Washington, N. C., 1848.

The High Sheriff of the County of Carteret, has placed the following at the proprietors disposal—

This may certify, that I have been for many years afflicted with Rheumatism, and recently had an attack in the neck, and by the application of 'Dudley's Anti-Rheumatic Oil' only three times, was in a few hours perfectly relieved.

GEORGE DILL.

Beaufort, N. C. Sept, 1848.

The following letter is from a respectable Druggist, I. Disosway, of Newbern, North Carolina.

Dr. S Dudley,

Dear Sir,—I have sold out almost all of the Anti-Rheumatic Oil sent me, and as I do not wish to get out of it, I should be glad if you would send me another supply. I can speak in the most decided term, in reference to the merits of the Oil. I have never known it to fail. It has been used by one of my the best results, by Mr Gnion, late a member of the Legislature, and others and always with decided effect. I know of a person who has been unable to move a foot without assistance, who was cured in less than three days, and with using one bottle only. I can recommend it with confidence, and shall loose no opportunity of so doing. Yours, &c. I. DISOSWAY.

Newbern, N. C Aug 23rd, 1849.

$1 per Bottle.

FOR SALE AT

The Bookstore of Wm. H. Mayhew, General agent for the Eastern portion of North Carolina, and by the following agents, I. Disosway, Newbern James W. Garman, Newbern, Roscoe Barrus, Pollocksville Ben. Askew, Trenton, Robert Aman, Onslow R. King, Kinston J. Rouse, Snow Hill, Harper and McGowan, Hookerton

☞ And for sale at this office.

Only 25 cents per box,

FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Piles, Heartburn, Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Liver complaint, Rising in the throat, Fevers of all kinds, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous complaints, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood, and morbid secretions of the liver and Stomach.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of digestive organs.

Dr. Gordon's Family Pills, being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as nature intended should operate on the impurities of the Human System. Strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally, separating all foreign and obnoxious particles from the chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure and necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, unimpeding all the natural veins and purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.

Within the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the most aggravated forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the medicine, where rigid dieting, the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face. If Dr. Gordon's PILLS were not adapted to the cure of any but this horrid malady, their uniform success in this disease alone would be sufficient to 'waft on to fame' the name of their inventor, as a benefactor of his species. This medicine never fails to cure the worst cases of piles in one week!

For sale in Tarboro', and at this office.

Jan. 10, 1850. 11-tf

Mitchell's Eye Salve.

To the Public.

THE concurrent testimony of men of integrity and worth is the best evidence we can have of any fact of which we have no cognizance ourselves. The great advantages possessed by this article over all other, are—its CERTAINTY, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE and ECONOMY. All physicians admit that great danger is to be apprehended from drugging the eye when in an inflamed and unhealthy state. In the use of this salve this objection is entirely removed, as no harm can possibly result from its use; it being in all cases applied to the EXTERNAL portions of the eye, thereby avoiding all the inconvenience, pain and danger, which necessarily attend the introduction of any pungent article INTO the eye. Its activity in subduing inflamation is so great that but few cases require the use of more than one bottle to effect a perfect cure. For sale at this office.

Jan. 10, 1850. 11-tf

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscribe living in Duplin County, on the 2rd of January, 1848, a negro boy by the name of ISAAC about 34 years of age, dark complexion, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, and quick spoken *He* is supposed to be lurking about the neighborhood of Falling Creek and Mill Creek, in the counties of Wayne and Johnston, where he has a wife living at David Cogdell's. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, in Duplin county, or lodged in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again.

THEOPHILUS BARFIELD.

Duplin, Feb. 4, 1850. 15—

MANUFACTURING Establishment.

JOSEPH WOLTERING (for a number of years Foreman in the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Blacksmith Shop) respectfully announces to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounded counties, that he is prepared to manufacture

LOCKS of all descriptions, Guns and Pistols Carriage springs, Mill work Brass Castings, and in short anything in Machine and Blacksmith work. He is also prepared to execute Bell-Hanging at the shortest notice.

Also, has on hand an extensive assortment of Locks of all kinds at prices from 10 cents to 20 dollars; Edgetools, an assortment of Axes, Drawing-knives, Hatchets, Hammers, Files of various descriptions, and a number of articles in his line too tedious to mention.

All orders faithfully executed at the lowest prices, and new work entrusted to his care will be warranted Orders from a distance will be attended to and executed at the shortest notice. His Establishment will be found at the Raleigh Railroad Depot.

Reparing in his line performed with neatness and despatch Also, a general assortment of Guns and Pistols constantly on hand.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh June 29, 1849.

Turpentine Stills made to order, and old ones repaired.

DAVID CASHWELL,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Dec. 14. 8 1y.

CHARLES J. NELSON,

COACH MAKER, &c.,

Respectfully informs his fellow citizens of Wayne and the adjoining Counties, that he has recently enlarged his business—considerably increased his former stock, and thereby has proportionably increased his facilities for the prompt and faithful performance of all jobs committed to his care, as *Carriage Maker and general Trimmer, Undertaker, and Harness dealer.*

Also, Blacksmith Work, in all its various branches.

He has selected his workmen with a view to their skill, competency and industrious habits, and as he usually superintends his whole business in person, and hoping to be able to give general satisfaction, he earnestly solicits a share of public patronage. He occupies the old stand in Waynesboro'. Nov. 23—5 1v.

J. Wilkinson & co.,

Cash Dealers in

CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT, NUTS,

Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Segars, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

November 9, 1849 3 1y

C. C. BATTLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Attends the Courts of Wake and the adjacent Counties. All business entrusted to him, will be promptly attended to.

He is prepared to make out and procure all SOLDIER'S CLAIMS, of every description, at short notice, according to prescribed forms.

Nov. 15, 1849. 4—

W. T. DORTCH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

WILL regularly attend the Courts of Duplin, Wayne, Edgecomb and Nash Counties.

All business committed to his care will receive early attention.

July, 1849. 39

Johnston Hotel.

Thomas C. Clifton.

SMITHFIELD N C.

April 20, 1849.

Pavilion Hotel,

BY

H. L. BUTTERFIELD,

(Formerly of the Charleston Hotel,)

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Books, Stationery,

AND

FANCY ARTICLES!

L. H. PIERCE.

BOOK SELLER, STATIONER,

AND

Dealer in Fancy Articles and Paper Hangings

Respectfully calls attention to a large stock of Books, etc., which he has recently received from the North,—consisting of Miscellaneous works, School Books, *Histories*, Biographies, Works of great men, *Travels*, Poetry, Song Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn books, etc.

ALSO, *Parlor* and *Travelling* Writing Desks, Port folios, *Paper Mache*, a beautiful article, *Morocco*, *Gilt* and plain.

AND a Variety of fancy Ink stands; Articles for worsted work, viz: *Patterns* of various styles, Worsted Needles, *Perforated* Boards and Cards, Canvass, etc etc.

ALSO, Steel Beads, Silk Twist, Tassels, Rings, *Purse* and Bag Clasps, all of which will be sold low.

Wilmington, Nov. 14th. 4—

Just Received and for Sale.

20 bags Coffee; Cuba and Laguira and Rio.
7 hhds Sugars; Muscovado and Porto Rico
20 bbls Southern Clarified. For sale by
Wilmington, April 9. OWEN HOLMES.